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STRIKE VOTE SEEN AS LIKELY RESULT OF RAIL WAGE CUT

Head of Union Calls Reduction
Unfair and Unwarranted by
Costs in Living

DETROIT, Mich., May 29 (By The Associated Press)—Belief that a strike vote would be ordered by the executive council of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees and railway shop laborers was expressed today by E. F. Grable, grand president of the organization, as the council went into session to consider the wage reduction ordered yesterday by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The decision of the Labor Board, Mr. Grable asserted, amounts to a reduction that will average 13.2 per cent. "This is unwarranted and unfair at this time," he said, adding that living costs have not been reduced more than 3 per cent.

Unjust, Declares Mr. Gompers

WASHINGTON, May 29.—"The decision of the Railroad Labor Board in the case of the Maintenance of Way employees is most unjust and inequitable proceeding," according to a statement today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"The railroad workers waited until July 20, 1920, for an increase in wages. During the four years preceding the cost of living had been rising steadily. The railroad workers had been compelled to bear this increased cost without any compensating wage increase. It is proposed now to put wages back where they were before the increase of 1920."

"No one will contend that it costs less to live now than in 1920. The fact is there has been almost no appreciable change in the cost of living, so far as the average family is concerned. Prices of day-to-day requirements are about as high as ever."

Rents Fall to Decline
"Some prices are higher than ever. Rent, the largest single item for every family, remains as high as ever, and in most cases is higher."

"It is announced that the reduction just ordered amounts to 13.2 per cent. My calculation shows that the wages of the lowest paid, those getting 28 cents an hour, are to be reduced 17.8 per cent, down to 23 cents an hour. Those least able to stand the loss are hit hardest."

"The decision penalizes the workers and helps the railroads. It is another illustration of the unfairness of the Railroad Labor Board."

"Whatever pretence of fairness the majority may seek to throw around this decision will be of no value to those who are to suffer the reduction in wages, nor will it convince workers anywhere of the desirability of such tribunals."

Wage Reduction Amounts
to \$48,000,000 in Savings
for Nation's Railroads

CHICAGO, May 29.—Maintenance of way employees of the Nation's railroads today face a \$48,000,000 wage reduction, effective July 1. The Railroad Labor Board last night promulgated the order which affects 400,000 men.

This order, the \$400,000,000 slash of last July and pending orders affecting other classes, if they carry the same ratio of reductions, would place railroad labor where it was before the \$600,000,000 increase of May, 1920.

More Orders to Follow
Impending decisions governing the wages of 500,000 railway shopmen, 200,000 clerks, telegraphers, station employees and other classes were expected to follow closely upon last night's order, which cut the pay of maintenance of way workers from 1 to 5 cents an hour.

With their settlement over working rules still pending, the Big Four brotherhoods and switchmen are not yet involved in any wage dispute before the board. These classes received a 12 per cent reduction last July.

Immediate consideration of last night's order by the executive council of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees was in prospect today, with the prediction by B. M. Jewell, head of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, that the decision will be rejected when submitted to a vote.

Brotherhood officials characterized the cut as "indefensible," asserting that the case they presented to the board did not warrant the reduction.

Labor Members Dissent
The three labor members of the board returned a dissenting opinion to the order. The wage cut decision was signed by the three members representing the public and the three railroad members.

Money saved by the wage reductions will be expended in much-needed maintenance work, according to reports of the roads to the board. Starting of this neglected work will offer employment to 200,000 additional men, it was said.

Wages of maintenance of way employees, now ranging from 25 to 40 cents an hour, will, after July 1, range from 23 to 35 cents. Common labor suffered the biggest cut. This class numbers about 187,000 employees who face a reduction of 5 cents an hour, along with 91,000 men who work at shops, round houses and yards.

Section, track and maintenance foremen will take a 3-cent reduction while mechanics not under the shop crafts agreement were cut 4 cents, and mechanics' helpers 1 cent.

EVIDENCE TAKEN ON PLAN TO UNITE PROVINCES IN INDIA

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, May 29.—The commission is still continuing to take evidence with regard to the amalgamation of the Northwest frontier provinces with the Punjab. In the provinces the Muhammadans are numerically superior and are generally averse to joining with the Punjab, where the Sikhs and Hindus are in an overwhelming majority. The Hindus in the province, on the other hand, favor amalgamation and there is some support for the proposal in the city of Peshawar. There would be more however, if the question were confined to the judiciary. Local lawyers are agitating for reforms in the provinces, where the rule is largely military. The Punjab Government evinces no desire to take back an unruly bantling. The separation of the provinces was made by Lord Curzon 20 years ago in the interests of efficiency. The commission was nearly captured in a tribal raid on the frontier.

SERIOUS DISORDERS BREAK OUT IN SYRIA

French High Commissioner Arrives and Takes Charge of Grave Situation

DAMASCUS, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—Serious disorders are occurring here and in many of the large cities of Syria as the result of the arrest of Dr. Shabbander, the French High Commissioner, who has just arrived in Beirut from Paris and has taken personal charge of the situation, which is regarded as grave.

In spite of threats made by General Gouraud, fresh disturbances again occurred in Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Latakia and other cities. The French High Commissioner, General Gouraud, is attempting to regain the confidence of the people by telling them of new arrangements reached between himself and the French Government and French societies for the economic development of the country.

A brief review of what has happened in Damascus and vicinity since the trouble first started follows:

On April 6 a Damascus delegation called on Charles R. Crane, and laid before him the grievances of the Syrian people. The next day Dr. Shabbander and several other leaders were arrested by the French authorities and put in prison. From April 9 to 12 the business establishments in the city were closed and the inhabitants attempted to hold demonstrations which were suppressed by force, resulting in many casualties.

On April 13 the women and girls of Damascus held a demonstration, which also was dispersed by troops, in front of the municipality. The following day the inhabitants tried to hold a parade after the Friday midday prayer, but were prevented by the military authorities, who used machine guns, several being killed or wounded. On April 15, the next day, a French officer was fired at by someone and a French force soon appeared on the scene and wanted to search the houses. Women began to cry for help, bringing several hundred men from different quarters of the city, and only the timely arrival of the police prevented bad results.

By April 17 the disturbances had spread to other cities, especially Homs, Hama and Aleppo. On April 22 all the cities of Syria were closed as a sign of protest. On April 27 fresh disturbances occurred in Homs, resulting in seven Syrians and one French officer being killed.

At the end of the month business in the large cities was still paralyzed.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS
FAVOR GOVERNMENT

BUDAPEST, May 29.—First returns from the Hungarian parliamentary elections indicate an overwhelming victory for the Government. The Right Wing, or Monarchist Party, is regarded as crushed on the basis of these results, and it seems probable that the Social Democrats will make a great gain.

Up to 10 o'clock last night the election of 74 Government and six Opposition candidates had been assured.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
MAKES CUT IN TAXES OF INDIA

Action of Legislators Is Contrary to the Letter and Spirit of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, May 29.—The chief whip of the Legislative Party of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi recently published a statement which excited intense interest because of its constitutional significance. It showed that the Assembly during its last session made cuts in taxation totalling 9½ crores, in order to throw the onus of expenditure on the governments. Lord Reading, the Viceroy, has accepted the budget, although no indication has been given as to how the reduction will be effected.

The action of the Assembly is entirely contrary to the letter and spirit of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms as the Government of India Act ex-

plains lays down that the Assembly may discuss the budget, but certain questions, including military expenditure, are not to be voted upon. The Viceroy evidently considers the Assembly's action a better guide than the act itself, and the Assembly is likely to make further inroads next year.

A drastic note of warning is sounded that under the Act Parliament is the sole judge of India's fitness for further progress in self-government and not the assembly, although there is a distinct inclination to take the view that if the Government and Assembly agree the Home Government must give way.

The situation is extremely interesting.

CHANG FORCES RISE AGAINST DICTATOR; MUTINY SPREADING

Revolt on Chinese Eastern Railroad Increases Support for Gen. Wu Pei-fu

HARBIN, Manchuria, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—The soldiers of General Chang Tso-lin along the Chinese Eastern Railroad have mutinied and declared in favor of General Wu Pei-fu, who defeated Chang in the recent battles around Peking. Almost the entire railroad is in the hands of troops who have revolted against the Manchurian dictator and are supporting General Wu, now in control in Chih-li.

Severe fighting occurred at several stations along the railroad, resulting in the defeat of General Chang's officials.

The mutiny is spreading among the civil employees.

PEKING, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—Fifty thousand of General Wu Pei-fu's Chihli troops are pushing northward with the intention of occupying Manchurian territory, say wireless advices from military observers at Chinwangtao. The possibility of an advance on Mukden, capital of Manchuria, and seat of Gen. Chang Tso-lin's independent Government, is indicated.

One division of General Wu's forces is following the railroad connection Tientsin and Mukden, and another, traveling overland, has passed Jehol, moving in the direction of Chinwangtao, Manchuria, 150 miles from Mukden.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who arrived here yesterday following the resignation of Dr. W. W. Yen as Foreign Minister, has been offered the portfolio vacated by the latter, but has not yet accepted.

China's internal condition is regarded as such as to require organization of a strong central government to prevent further disintegration. The Peking Government, lacking funds, relies on Gen. Wu Pei-fu, General Wu is without civil rank, but is regarded as the real authority on all subjects relating to the Nation, and conducts affairs from his headquarters at Paoingfu.

General Chang Urged
to Return to Mukden

MUKDEN, Manchuria, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—General Chang Tso-lin has been urged to return to Mukden immediately to restore order in Manchuria. He has been warned that General Wu Pei-fu's troops are threatening to invade Manchuria and cut his communications in the rear. Unless General Chang returns, it appears, his authority will be jeopardized, as civil strife is developing in Manchuria.

HAGUE DELEGATES
ASSEMBLE JUNE 15

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, May 29.—The Hague Conference will begin on June 26 and will comprise two sets of discussions, one by experts from the states represented at the Genoa Conference, and the other by experts on the Russian question. One or two delegates from every represented state, excepting Russia and Germany, will assemble at The Hague on June 15 to settle the program for the Conference.

Dr. Van Sande Bekhazzen, the Dutch consul general, will take charge of the preparations for the conference. The British delegation headquarters are to be at the Palace Hotel, Scheveningen.

CHINESE DEPORTATION UPHELD

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Chinese arriving in the United States prior to the enactment of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, can be deported by an administrative order, it was held today by the Supreme Court in a case involving the deportation of four Chinese and the order of the Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco.

AIRMEN REACH LYONS

LYONS, France, May 27 (By The Associated Press)—Major W. T. Blake and his companions, who are attempting a flight around the world, landed here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They plan to proceed to Turin, Italy, at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Notice Tomorrow, Tuesday, May 30, being a legal holiday, no edition of The Christian Science Monitor will be published.

END OF CRISIS SEEN
IN GERMAN CONSENT
TO FULFILL DEMANDS

Paris Practically Satisfied That Requirements of Reparation Commission Are Met

PARIS, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—Germany's reply to the Reparation Commission on the demands made by the commission in connection with reparation payments was delivered at the office of the commission at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon.

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 29.—The German acceptance of the Reparation Commission's conditions, though calculated to produce reactions in Germany, is regarded here as bringing the present crisis to an end. The commission, which receives the reply today, will have to pronounce whether it is satisfactory, but there appears to be no doubt that the requirements are met.

Dr. Bergmann, the German delegate in Paris, sent information to Berlin that induced the Cabinet to cease its opposition. He laid stress on the possibilities of obtaining an international loan. The commission of bankers which sits here and has adjourned until May 31 has indeed played an extremely useful part in this difficult period, both in subduing French anger and in impressing on Germany the need for prudence. The idea of a loan is tempting and, if realized, will undoubtedly more than anything else help to relax the tension that exists.

Germany to Balance Budget
In spite of considerable doubts and justified skepticism concerning the practical possibilities, neither France nor Germany can ignore the present opportunity. Germany's decision could not reasonably have gone against the demands, even though there is difficulty subsequently in executing the promises now made. Men like Andre Tardieu have always scoffed at the suggestion that there would be hesitation in acceptance, because they said Germany is only making fresh promises and is not fulfilling promises. Certainly this month-end crisis was one to be dissipated not by payments or acts, but merely by a few words. As expected, Germany agrees to prevent the issue of paper money against the gold standard. Whether in fact she can do so is another matter. Germany will balance her budget, or rather undertake such a task by raising additional receipts from taxation and internal loans. In one case only, marks may be issued. Authorization will be given if the international loan breaks down in order to buy foreign currency. But the total is fixed.

Fixing the Amount
It is believed that Dr. Bergmann is now negotiating a loan with Holland. It has nothing to do with the international loan, but is nevertheless a promising sign. The amount will be devoted to the next installment due from Germany to the Allies. While the bankers have suspended their sittings they are pursuing unofficial inquiries.

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BRITISH DELEGATES IN JOINT SESSION WITH IRISH LEADERS

Gravity of Irish Situation Prompts Winston Churchill to Defer Statement

LONDON, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—Following a meeting of the Cabinet Irish Committee this morning, a joint session of the British and Irish representatives was called to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, presiding. It had been intended to hold the joint session at noon, but during the morning a postponement to 3 p. m. was decided upon.

Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons shortly after it met this afternoon that owing to the state of the discussions now proceeding his promised statement regarding Ireland would be deferred until tomorrow. He added that in view of the gravity and urgency of the issues already disclosed Parliament was entitled to the fullest information available in order that the House might debate the situation before the White House recess.

A lively debate followed Mr. Churchill's announcement that he might not speak on the Irish situation until Wednesday. A member asked from the floor:

"Will he assure the House that the British Government will insist on all the members returned to the new Irish Parliament, when it assembles, taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the treaty?"

This and other questions were parried by Mr. Churchill.

Questioned regarding the massing of Sinn Fein forces on the Donegal border, the Colonial Secretary said no impediment would be placed by the British Government against the taking of military measures against the Sinn Feiners.

Support For Ulster
Mr. Churchill said the British Commander-in-Chief in Northern Ireland had been instructed to support Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, but he explained these instructions did not apply to the invasion of territory outside of the six counties. He refused to state whether the Cabinet had considered the question of crossing the border.

Asked if the reported massing of Sinn Fein troops within a half hour's run of the city of Londonderry was true, if the military thought the best way of dealing with it would be to take offensive action, and whether the military would require the Cabinet's decision before beginning such operations, Mr. Churchill replied:

"Certainly. It would be a very grave decision requiring the mature deliberation of the British Government before an act of aggression outside the six counties could be undertaken, even if such a measure was one of self-defense."

Warships at Londonderry
As regards the situation at Londonderry, Mr. Churchill said he received a request last week from Sir James Craig for a destroyer and other naval vessels. The vessels are now stationed at Londonderry.

He emphasized that the Government took full responsibility for giving every protection to Ulster. Asked whether there were sufficient forces in Ulster to deal with any contingency, Mr. Churchill said 19 battalions were there and that Sir James Craig was in constant touch with General Cameron, who had full discretion to take any measures necessary.

A Lively Debate
Mr. Churchill said it was probable the discussions would not be concluded by tomorrow, and in view of the Irish situation there would be no attempt to adjourn the House tomorrow, as his speech might even have to be deferred until Wednesday.

Tuning to the actual situation in Ireland he informed the House that Great Britain did not intend at present to withdraw all her troops from Dublin.

Arthur Griffith, when seen at the hotel where the Irish delegates had been waiting for the summons to the joint conference, said he did not expect the meeting to be held today.

The Cabinet committee meeting included Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Churchill and Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Conversations Carried On
Regarding the Irish Pact of the Friendliest Description

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 29.—The conversations, which have been proceeding over the week-end here between the British Government and Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith, will be remembered, concern the extent to which the pact entered into nine days ago between the Free State and the Republican leaders in Ireland affects the treaty with Great Britain, on which the existence of the Irish Free State depends. No authoritative information is yet available regarding the results of these conversations. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that their general tone has been of the friendliest, both sides being most anxious to find a way out of the very serious difficulty which the pact creates. This difficulty arises because the pact interferes with the holding of free elections in Ireland to endorse the treaty.

This is the position which Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith are here to explain.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY GUILTY; SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE

LONDON, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—Horatio Bottomley, one-time publisher of John Bull, was found guilty today by a jury on the charge of misappropriation of funds belonging to the Victory Bond Club. He was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

Bottomley said he would appeal the case.

Bottomley's conviction was immediately made known in a message by the judge to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who formally announced it in the House. This automatically vacates Mr. Bottomley's seat in the House for South Hackney, which constituency he served in Parliament from 1908 to 1912, and again beginning in 1913, when he was re-elected.

When Bottomley was placed on trial he was specifically accused of misappropriating £5000, but the prosecution alleged that of £493,000 he was declared to have handled only £23,000 could be accounted for.

The investors in the Bottomley clubs were largely of the poorer classes.

BRITAIN IS TIRED
OF ENTANGLEMENTS

Reactionary Mood, However, Is Met With Spirit of Enthusiasm in Cause of Peace

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 29.—There was a certain placidity in European affairs last week after the fireworks of Genoa but that does not mean that there was no history in the making. The issue of Anglo-French relations may have continued the dominant note over all others in intrinsic importance, for in this issue are directly involved the Franco-German relations, the Russian problem, disarmament, reparations and other such trifles.

But there were the more detached questions, like the battle in Russia between the Soviets and the church, the Vatican's intervention in Palestine, and the alleged Russian intrigues in Bulgaria, which have developed important phases. And then there was Ireland, which is always with us in case there should not be enough to occupy the attention of the world.

It is pleasant to record that the much advertised crisis over the question of the city's payment of the reparations due on May 31 seems less likely than ever to materialize. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor last week advanced some reasons why it could not materialize very soon and ventured the hope that it might not occur at all.

Grounds for Hope
Developments which occurred last week have given additional grounds for this hope. From Paris came semi-official and official indication that the Quai d'Orsay was receding with some haste from the standpoint outlined at Bar le due by Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister. Secondly, Andreas Hermes, the German Finance Minister, has returned to Berlin with the scheme he had worked out with the Reparations Commission for balancing the German budget, and other matters which will be accepted by the latter body if it is put forward officially by the German Government. Finally conversations by the international financiers, including J. P. Morgan and the president of the Conference, M. De la Croix de Belgium, have produced a more hopeful atmosphere, although these conversations have been quite general pending the agreement between the Reparations Commission and Germany, which will remove the danger of the sanctions being enforced after May 31.

Position of France
With the Frenchmen now cheerfully counting on an international loan to give them the needed ready cash, the discussion of the reparations question of paragraph 18, reparations annexing two of the Versailles Treaty lose their importance. On this point, however, it may be said that the French authorities have been induced to see some force in the vigorous representations privately made by the British legal authorities. These have been to the effect that France cannot grab the Westphalian coalfields without the consent of the other powers, since this is a German "asset," and as such is mortgaged to the signatories of the Versailles Treaty as a whole. Apart from this, the Reparations Commission must define what it means by "willful default" of Germany (should that stage ever be reached), and it appears that this definition must be unanimous.

But apart from all this it appears to be dawning on France that if she marches into the Ruhr valley she would be automatically isolated in the world and that if she cannot, even with moral backing of the world, get all she considers her due from Germany, she can get nothing at all without.

Indorsement of Mr. Lloyd George
The factors which have helped modify French opinion have included Mr. Bonar Law's speech last week in the role of the candid friend of France, the approving comment in the press of the world on Mr. Lloyd George's speeches last week, the enthusiastic welcome home to the British Prime Minister and the warm Tory indorsement at the Hotel Cecil luncheon of his Genoa policy. The French people in short are removing some of the wool

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

TURKS PERSECUTE GREEK INHABITANTS OF ANATOLIAN PORT

Protests Against Policy of Extermination of Christians Prove of Little Avail

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 29.—Terrible reports of conditions in Asia Minor are confirmed by the following cabled summary of a statement which The Christian Science Monitor is able to publish exclusively from Constantinople.

It has been made by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., the Monitor's special correspondent in Constantinople to the British authorities in that center and refers especially to Trebizond, which Mr. Gibbons left so lately as May 20.

It runs:

"The Greek hospital and the Greek schools have been closed. Women teachers are not allowed even to give private lessons. There are no longer any Greek men in business of any sort. A few shops are run by women who also work as porters and longshoremen. In pursuance of orders from Ankara, the Turks are now collecting Greek boys from 11 to 14 and imprisoning them in a dungeon half under ground, near the Government House. Some 300 were thus collected on May 20 at Trebizond."

If precedent followed, these children will be sent after their elders to an internment camp in the neighborhood of Jevizlik, on the road to Erzerum, which they will not leave again. Older men and boys from Trebizond have been made to enter this camp on various pretexts. In no circumstances are they permitted to leave it. No food is given them except what is brought in secretly by their womenkind from the coast in return for bribes.

"Men from all the Greek villages in the region of Trebizond have been sent to Jevizlik. Prominent Turks of Jevizlik region went down to Trebizond to protest against the unparalleled inhumanity of shutting up these Greeks in barbed-wire enclosures to die ostensibly of disease, but really of starvation. These Turks were beaten and sent away for having intervened on behalf of the Christians."

The Mayor of Trebizond has no sympathy with the extermination policy and has done what he could to protect little boys. The 'Vall of the Villages' of Trebizond is also opposed to the massacres and persecutions of Christians, but is powerless to stop what is going on. His predecessor tried and was removed. The late Governor, Sami Bey, likewise refused to take action against the boys and was removed last month."

"It is doubtful if members of the Ankara Cabinet and many deputies are in favor of what is going on but the Government of the Nationalist Turks is not in their hands. A secret committee, after the fashion of the former Committee of Union and Progress, rules Nationalist Turkey. This secret committee has its representatives in all towns and its authority is greater even than that of the 'Vall'."

This grave and authoritative statement, The Christian Science Monitor learns, has so impressed the authorities in Constantinople that it may not be impossible to circulate officially. It forestalls a report which the commission appointed by the Allied governments must shortly make upon the subject of the situation in Trebizond.

BETTER RELATIONS
IN BRITISH TRADES

Another Industry Stabilizes
Wages—Output Increases

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 29.—The trouble which seemed probable in the British building trade over the demand of the employers for an extension of hours has been averted by a compromise. A few weeks ago a reduction of two pence per hour became due under the cost-of-living sliding scale. The employers then proposed, in view of the opposition to longer working hours, that the men should cooperate in bringing down labor costs by accepting an additional reduction of two pence per hour for the higher paid men, that is, those in the big towns, three half-pence for those receiving medium rates and a penny for the small minority of the lower paid men of the rural districts.

After taking a ballot, the men have Council has agreed to stabilize the new accepted this and the Joint Wages conditions until March, 1923. The permanent reduction in wages which this arrangement effects, should materially reduce the cost of dwelling houses in Great Britain, especially as the output of the operatives is said to have increased since the establishment of better relations with employers.

FRENCH CHAMBER
TO RATIFY TREATIES

PARIS, May 29 (By The Associated Press)—The French Government will tomorrow introduce in the Chamber of Deputies bills ratifying the agreements reached at the Washington Armament Conference. These bills will be referred to the Committees on Naval Affairs and Foreign Relations, which are expected to take several weeks studying them.

GREEKS STEADILY EXTENDING HOLD ON ASIA MINOR

Mr. Gibbons Says Army Has
Three and in Some Places
Four Lines of Defense

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.

This is the sixth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. It describes the Greek military lines and shows how they control the approaches to their positions in the mountains. It further tells of the military activities of the Greek Army in building roads and strengthening its position in Asia Minor.

The first of this series of articles appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 10, the second on May 12 and the third on May 16, the fourth on May 23 and the fifth on May 26.

ESKI-SHEHR, Asia Minor, April 30 (Special Correspondence).—I have spent several days in this neighborhood, as I did around Afun Kara-hissar, visiting the lines of the Greek Army. Afun Kara-hissar is the junction point of the Smyrna railway with the Baghdad railway. The line from Angora joins the Baghdad railway at Eski-shehr, and at this place the Germans erected the shield for the repair of locomotives and cars for the whole Baghdadbahn. By the capture and fortification of these two cities last summer the Greeks cut off Angora from railway communication with Constantinople and Konja and made impossible a new offensive of the Turkish Nationalists.

For the past 10 months the Turks have been paralyzed from a military point of view, and as the first half of spring is now over, it is clear that Mustafa Kemal Pasha does not intend to attempt to expel the invaders by force. After the battles of last summer the Greeks were able to choose their own positions, and they have been allowed to fortify them without serious opposition. Both at Afun Kara-hissar and at Eski-shehr the Greek Army holds the mountains to the east of these vital points on the Baghdad railway. Their lines of communication cannot be reached by the Turkish artillery.

Three Lines of Defense

On the other hand, the Greeks have gradually extended their lines in such a way as to control the approaches to their positions on the mountains. They have three—in some places four—lines of defense, with trenches and barbed wire. On the west side of Eski-shehr and Afun Kara-hissar the positions are now fortresses, with heavy artillery in place. Hundreds of kilometers of roads have been built so that supplies can be brought from the railway by automobile. The depot at Afun Kara-hissar is kept stocked with reserve provisions for a long period for more than 100,000 men. The German railway shops at Eski-shehr, under the direction of a civilian engineer of high ability, are equipped not only to repair rolling stock and locomotives but also automobiles and cannon. Thousands of Turkish prisoners are at work on the roads, repairing those already constructed in repair and building new ones. Historic towns such as Seideli Ghazy, which I wanted to visit when I was in this country 10 years ago but could not on account of the lack of roads, I have been in a little Ford car, covering the distance at the rate of 30 kilometers an hour. I remember how one used to go around Eski-shehr at night with a lantern. Today the town is lighted by electricity, and the shops and bazaars as well. The Greek Army has brought the twentieth century to Asia Minor!

I have had luncheon or have been the guest for dinner and the night at half a dozen divisional headquarters, where the generals have given me meals that would do credit to a Paris restaurant, served by soldiers who hailed from Portland, Ore., or Savannah, Ga., or any town between, and all the while played American jazz. Nothing is lacking for one's comfort in the most squalid of remote Turkish villages. Barber, manicure, bootblack are yours for the asking on the mountain slopes of central Anatolia. These Greeks are of your own race and civilization, and everywhere you go dozens give you a hearty American greeting, and ask if you are from Louisville, Ky., Topeka, Kan., or Boise, Ida. You hear, "I haven't seen you since Is-sur-Tille," or "Do you remember that day we crossed the Vesle?" For the service stripes of the American Expeditionary Force are not uncommon here, and many a man has come to fight for the land of his nativity after having done his full duty to the land of his adoption. And yet there are Americans who do not hesitate to say that this country ought to go back to the hordes of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, for "they are a much better people than the Greeks, you know."

There are no vicinities that the Greeks are holding the occupied territory with any thought of temporary possession. There is surely some very serious lack of understanding of the purposes of the Greek Government on the part of the Entente Powers, or else the note sent by the Paris Conference to Athens and Angora was a pure bluff. The Greeks do not intend to leave this country. On the contrary, they are spending money which they have not got (like all other European countries) to consolidate their power here economically and politically, as well as militarily.

Nothing to Conceal

The military authorities have nothing to conceal. If a retreat were contemplated, an evacuation—I should have seen signs of the preparation for it. Since the note of the Powers the work of strengthening defenses, pushing forward the lines at places, and especially costly road building has gone on unabated. In some places I have seen companies of engineers putting steel girders in place of wooden ones on bridges and viaducts very near the front lines.

The decisive factor in the situation is, of course, the morale of the sol-

diers. In order to form a first-hand impression of this I have spent days instead of hours in the various divisions and have gone to many encampments to which, for a purely military investigation, a visit would have been unnecessary. Everywhere, coming unheralded, I have found the Greek soldiers in fine fettle. When off duty they are continually playing football, prisoners' base, leapfrog, dancing, singing, and doing stunts in their open-air gymnasia, where one sees the apparatus familiar in our own country—parallel bars, horizontal bars, poles and rings. Signs of depression and war weariness, such as we noticed on the French and British front in the early spring of 1917, have not yet appeared in the Greek Army. When one considers that the Greeks have been under arms almost continuously since 1912, this fact is marvelous.

Results of Sacrifices
And yet it is not to be wondered at. Morale is not a physical question. There was a time when the morale of the Greek Army was deplorable. But that time passed a few years ago. The Greeks have been successful in fighting. They have seen the results of their sacrifices. They feel their superiority to the enemy. They are conscious of the importance of sticking it out here. In fact, from general to private, the Greeks believe that even a partial evacuation of the occupied territory in Asia Minor would be disastrous to Greece and might easily involve the loss of much that had been gained since 1912. With the soldiers in their present mood, any attempt to give up what had been gained at so great a sacrifice might lead to a depression—a demoralization—that would weigh upon Greece for a generation to come. The Greeks can yield to the pressure of the great Powers. No government dare give the word to evacuate.

Behind it all lies the twofold conviction, now firmly imbedded in the thought of every soldier, that this is his own country and the route to Constantinople, and that if the Greek Army abandons any portion of the conquered territory, the remaining Christians in Asia Minor will be faced by a fearful fate. "So we cannot go," they say simply. Europe and America must realize that the Ottoman Empire will not this time be once more resuscitated by European diplomacy.

BRITISH DELEGATES IN JOINT SESSION WITH IRISH LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

plain. They have no desire themselves to throw over the treaty which they claim the pact will help to confirm it. Mr. de Valera, it seems, is considered to have given way in the matter of the treaty, owing to the pressure from other members of the Republican party who otherwise saw nothing but chaos ahead. It was this which made the Free State government feel able to meet de Valera more than half way. But for the pact again it would have been impossible for the Irish elections to have taken place at all. Mr. Collins has admitted that the Free State government has been held up and that enough revenue was not collected during April to pay even the cost of the public services. It took, he recently told the Dail, only two or three hundred armed men to prevent a popular government from functioning. Further than this the Free State government has not found it feasible to put down the Republic. Irish Republican Army force in the present state of Irish sentimentality.

Initial Irish approval of the pact is waning somewhat. A public meeting at Carlow on Saturday passed a resolution denouncing the pact as an attempt to "disenfranchise the people of Ireland." The Farmers' National League executive have issued a manifesto, which besides claiming the freedom to exercise their rights, protests against any interference with the ownership of land. This is a counterblast to the Irish Labor propaganda which is inciting the Irish peasants to pay neither agricultural rent nor land purchase annuities.

It throws light upon the campaign of land grabbing which is going on in the agricultural districts in south Ireland behind the veil of political speech-making in Dublin. Nine days have already gone by since Mr. de Valera's declaration that order would be restored in south Ireland "in a week," and they have been nine days fuller of outrages than any previous nine days since the Free State was founded. British regiments are now taking up positions upon the Ulster border to support the northern police in stopping raiding.

The stories reaching London from Ulster indicate that these precautions are no more than necessary. Concentrations of the Republican section of the Irish Republican Army with a number of motor cars and some armored cars are reported upon the Free State side of the border, especially in Donegal. The city of Londonderry, which is within a few miles of the border, is in a state of excitement, fearing an attack upon it in force, and the general unrest is increased by counter assemblies of volunteers upon the Ulster side of the border and by further partisan outrages in Belfast and Dublin.

Sharp Fighting Between

Army and Constabulary

BELFAST, May 29 (By The Associated Press).—Sharp fighting between members of the Irish Republican Army and the Ulster special constabulary occurred last night along the boundary between Counties Donegal and Fermanagh, in the Belleek district. Five Republicans are reported to have been killed and a number wounded. One constable was killed. The fighting followed the action of the Ulster police in taking possession of Belleek Village and Magheraness Castle near by. Special police from the Belleek fort were ambushed and compelled to abandon their motor car, the driver of which was killed during the heavy firing.

The Culling Tree Road police barracks, near Falls Road, was attacked this morning. Several of the police were wounded, one seriously.

END OF CRISIS SEEN IN GERMAN CONSENT TO FULFILL DEMANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

quiries and regard Germany's acceptance as an essential preliminary to the launching of a loan. Apparently there is some difference of opinion among the members about the destination of the loan. While the allied members would, speaking generally, prefer the money to come in reality to the Allies, it is understood that others, including J. P. Morgan, prefer to let Germany herself enjoy the fullest advantage from the loan. The quickest way to meet the allied demands is first to restore some kind of financial equilibrium in Germany. Such is the thesis which can be readily adapted to the exigencies of the Allies. What is truly difficult is the fixing of the amount that Germany can pay, for the political considerations arise. On the one hand, unless general liabilities are brought to a figure within her capacity of payment, lenders will be shy and a loan may be impossible; but on the other hand, France seems to have made up her mind against any further reduction of her credits. A way of escape from the dilemma is not yet indicated.

Substantial Financial Aid Would Stabilize Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29.—Europe now realizes that her salvation lies in the rehabilitation of Germany, according to Leopold Zimmerman, head of the banking house of Zimmerman & Forshay. It is his opinion that if Germany is granted a substantial loan as a result of the banking conference in Paris, she will be able to balance her budget and stop the reckless printing of depreciated paper marks. "Europe also is conscious of the fact that a rehabilitation of Germany can only be effected through a successful flotation of an international loan," Mr. Zimmerman said, "and such a loan would partly help Germany make her reparation payments and partly help her to get on a safe economic footing at home. It is hoped that in her own interests France will abstain from placing further obstacles in the way of a sound loan, and if the basis of security can be found, there is no reason why a loan of large dimension cannot be floated."

"The far-sightedness of Mr. Morgan, who knows the pulse of the American investment market, will bring to this conference for the first time a spirit which will be free from any political or diplomatic influence and is calculated to place this meeting on a strict economic foot."

"If a breathing space for a few years is granted to Germany on reparation payments and the ever-lagging threat of further invasion of her territory is removed the German people will force their government to place its affairs on a proper footing."

Germany's Reply Seems to Be Much Qualified

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 29.—The German Government official indorsement of the temporary agreement reached at Paris for balancing the German budget between the Allied Reparations Commission and the German Finance Minister, Dr. Hermann, contained in a note, was dispatched by special courier to Paris.

It is understood that in the note referred to, the German Government warmly accepts the allied thesis that no international loan is likely to be granted until Germany places her financial house in order, and with that end in view promises not to increase her floating debt beyond the amount it stood at on March 31 last, and accords the allied powers the right of investigating at each quarter of the year the condition of such debt. The German Government further promises that in the event of the floating debt increasing it will introduce legislation to cover such increased amount either by increased taxation or through an internal loan. The German Government insists, however, that such obligations only are to be honored in the event of Germany getting the proceeds of the international loan. While the situation therefore may be regarded as somewhat easier, it seems equally clear that the settlement of the reparation question will not be reached except after great difficulties have been overcome.

Dr. Wirth Explains Situation

to Members of Reichstag

BERLIN, May 29 (By The Associated Press).—The German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, told the Reichstag today that the Government was unable for the present to enter into a public discussion of the reparations situation, as the negotiations at Paris had not yet been concluded. For the time being, he said, the Reichstag would have to confine itself in debate to consideration of the Government's policy at Genoa.

Dr. Wirth proceeded to give an extended review of the events at the Conference, in the course of which he defended the treaty with Russia signed at Rapallo, designating it a "constructive peace document which was prompted by the attitude of the Entente toward Germany."

The Chancellor charged that criticism of the Treaty, which still prevailed in certain quarters abroad, emanated from those who had never read the document, which he said, was a bridge between the east and the west. He emphatically denied that it was a military agreement or a secret military convention or other agreements of any nature.

In connection with the forthcoming conference at The Hague, Dr. Wirth said the rôle of mediator, assumed by Germany at Genoa between the entente and Russia, had been gratefully acknowledged by the entente and that Germany was willing to serve in a similar capacity at The Hague if she was desired to do so.

FRENCH CONSIDER RUSSIAN QUESTION

Chamber of Deputies to Decide
Nation's Attitude at The Hague

PARIS, May 29 (By The Associated Press).—Whether France will be represented at the coming Conference at The Hague on Russian affairs will be decided by the Chamber of Deputies. Raymond Poincaré will take the floor either tomorrow or Wednesday.

The decision of the Chamber, it appears, will depend upon the interpretation given the resolution adopted at Genoa fixing the conditions for the Conference. It is expected, however, that, in any case, the Parliament will approve of France being represented only on condition that the deliberations at The Hague be confined to economic questions.

Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, has exchanged views regarding The Hague conference with the American Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. "But it is said in official circles that any interpretation of these conversations as negotiations tending to induce the United States to send representatives to the Conference is erroneous, the French Government having no reason to try to convince the United States, since the attitude of the two governments is quite the same."

EARL OF BALFOUR AT FOREIGN OFFICE

His Temporary Appointment Is
Guarantee of British Friend-
liness to France

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 29.—The reparations question comes up in the House of Commons this week.

Great Britain is fortunate at this juncture to have found so trusted a successor at the Foreign Office as the Earl of Balfour who takes charge until the return of Lord Curzon, who is absent from his office. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that practical assurance has been received that France will not take any such precipitate action as that of occupying the Ruhr Valley, otherwise than in concert with the Allies, even if the Germans should have failed by May 31 to comply with the Reparations Commission's requirements.

The Anglo-French relations, however, have felt the strain of the differences which separate the two countries in this matter and Lord Balfour's appointment is a guarantee of the friendliness of the British attitude, since no one has done more in the past to compose international friction than the man who represented Great Britain at the Washington Peace Conference.

The precise position reached regarding reparations is not yet clear, though reports received here from both Paris and Berlin indicate that the French was more accepting in the main, if not in all its details, the settlement arrived at by Dr. Hermann with the Reparations Commissioners.

This settlement, it will be remembered, is for Germany to balance her budget by further economies and new taxation, at the same time that she ceases to print more paper money and arranges by buying in notes when exchange falls and reselling when it rises) to fix the exchange value of the mark on the basis of what it was on March 31 last.

It is preliminary to issue of the international loan to enable her to meet the coming reparation charges without further watering of her currency. Only if the international loan falls would Germany be allowed to print more notes and then for reparation purposes alone.

The chief reservation the German Government makes, the Christian Science Monitor representative understands, is to provide against the danger which the German Government of a catastrophic burden being thrown upon the German Exchequer, by the rush of British and American speculators to unload their holdings of mark notes in the event of an absolute undertaking to maintain German exchange at any given value. This point, which no doubt be threshed out in Paris.

In the meanwhile the great thing is that Germany and France are getting down to business, and that the discussion which has hitherto been political, and punctuated with threats of military action are transforming themselves to the peaceful surroundings of the counting house and the ledger. It will now be possible to sound the international loan market and ascertain upon what terms private investors will be willing to shoulder the task of getting payment hereafter out of Germany.

This will be the acid test of the reasonableness or otherwise of the demands now made upon Germany by the Allied government, and is the most likely course to bring France round to the agreement to change them if the British view that they are excessive at present be confirmed. In the meanwhile, the opinion is held in official circles here that the hopes of a settlement of this burning question have greatly improved since last week.

COAL COMPANY LOSS NOT PUBLIC LIABILITY

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Federal Government is not liable for losses which coal companies alleged they suffered during the war, when compelled to sell coal at prices fixed by the Government, the Supreme Court today held in a case brought by the Pine Hill Coal Company.

The court also decided the Government is not liable for losses alleged by coal companies to have been suffered on coal requisitioned by the fuel administrator during the war. This decision was in a case brought by the Morrisdale Coal Company.

BORDER HEARS DIAZ WILL LEAD REVOLT

Régime of President Obregon
Will Be Overthrown if
Coup Succeeds

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 29 (United Press).—Revolt again is flaring in Mexico. This time in the southern states, according to word received by United States agents along the border.

The reported revolt is designed to make Gen. Felix Diaz President of Mexico and overthrow President Obregon, according to reports here which declared General Diaz plans to enter Mexico with 15,000 men from Guatemala within 30 days.

Simultaneously with these advices came word that unrest and revolts under Diaz men were gaining headway in the states of Coahuila, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Veracruz, San Luis Potosi, Tabasco and Oaxaca.

Brig-Gen. Felix Diaz has led three revolutions in Mexico. The first was when he revolted against President Francisco I. Madero in Veracruz and which resulted in the arrest of General Diaz by the Mexican Federal troops and his imprisonment in the castle of San Juan d'Ulos, in Veracruz harbor. He was convicted of treason, but through powerful friends managed to effect his transfer from the fortress in Veracruz harbor to the penitentiary in Mexico City.

Later he escaped and with Gen. Bernardo Reyes and Gen. Manuel Mondragon effected the coup d'état which resulted in the overthrow of President Madero and the assassination of Señor Madero and the Mexican Vice-President, Señor Jose Maria Pino Suarez. Political intrigue which followed this resulted in General Diaz leaving Mexico on a mission to Japan, whereupon Gen. Victoriano Huerta became dictator. It was during this dictatorship that American forces were landed at Veracruz by President Wilson.

The third revolt in Mexico led by General Diaz was against President Venustiano Carranza. It continued into the Alvaro Obregon administration. At no time during this revolt did General Diaz have more than a handful of followers. An understanding between General Diaz and the Government in Mexico City was effected and General Diaz's "army" was disbanded and he returned to the United States, rejoining his wife in New Orleans. A little more than a month ago he went to Washington, and it was reported that he is planning another revolution in Mexico.

General Diaz was at one time closely affiliated with leading members of the Roman Catholic party in Mexico, commonly called the Clericals. He is a nephew of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, whose rule in Mexico lasted for many years and who abdicated in the face of the Madero revolution in 1911.

Because of his ambition for political leadership and his distinguished uncle, Gen. Felix Diaz was at one time very highly regarded as a possible factor in Mexican politics.

Washington Not Informed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29.—One of the perplexing problems of an outbreak in Mexico has been put forward again with great circumstantiality, the assertion being made that the Diaz and Carranza forces are to unite for the overthrow of the Obregon Government. The State Department is without official information on the subject.

As usual the stories emanate from sources on the American side of the Rio Grande. In some of them, "American agents" are quoted as authority. What is meant by this is not clear. The State Department knows of no agents who could be so characterized.

There is of course always a moral or less plot in regard to Mexico and when Gen. Felix Diaz was here a few weeks ago he was said to have been in conference with Mexicans disaffected toward the present Government and with representatives of American interests which would like to see a change. In general, it is understood that American business interests in Mexico are content to let the United States Government work along the lines that the Administration has laid down. This report is regarded as something of a political spurt. It was indicated at the State Department recently that if hands were kept off, there was a good prospect of coming to an understanding with Mexico.

LUMBER INDUSTRY TOLD TO ORGANIZE

Mr. Hoover Also Urges Inspec-
tion Service to Aid Exporters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Lack of organization in the American lumber industry, with no national inspection service, is causing exporters to lose 10 to 15 per cent in prices on goods exported, according to Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who spoke at the meeting here of lumber dealers from all over the United States.

"The quality of American lumber," he said, "is superior to all continental lumber, but because of lack of adequate inspection, superior American lumber sells at the price of inferior foreign lumber." He also pointed out that while many manufacturers may have no interest in foreign trade, they must remember that any decline in foreign trade has a direct effect on the home market.

"The organization of a national inspection bureau would signify to the public that there is a central point in the United States which stands as a guarantee of the business ethics of the entire industry," said Mr. Hoover. "That appeals to me more than to some of you, perhaps, because being in touch with public sentiment, I realize often enough that it is not sufficient to do the honest thing; you have got to prove every minute of the day that you are honest."

A resolution was adopted, providing

STUDENTS OF 20 LANDS ARE DINED

San Francisco Honors 80 Who
Will Return Home Later

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17 (Special Correspondence).—Business men of San Francisco tried out a new idea in the bringing together of men and women of foreign countries with those of the United States, and in promoting a better understanding between them, when they entertained the post-graduate and graduate students from foreign countries attending the university of California, Stanford, Santa Clara, Mills, and other institutions of higher education in this part of the State.

Twenty countries were represented at the dinner, which was held in the San Francisco Commercial Club, and 80 men and women from China, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Russia, England, France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Canada, India, Australia, and the countries of Latin America sat down as guests. It was announced by the foreign trade bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which had charge of the banquet, that it would be an annual event, to be held at the close of each legislative year.

Speakers were Herbert Sein of Mexico, graduate student at the University of California; Tension Tan of China, senior at the University of California, and president of the Chinese Students Association there; Wallace M. Alexander, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Frederick J. Koester, a former president of the chamber; Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the same organization, and Marshall Dill, chairman of the foreign trade committee.

This was the first banquet ever given in California for foreign students, the majority of whom will turn to their homes after their period of training in California educational institutions.

Public to Help
Better Taxicabs

New York Company to Give
Citizens Share in Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27.—Taxicab rates will be lowered here if the plans outlined by the board of directors of the Diamond Cab Company come into force. They have also decided to give the citizens some voice in controlling the taxicab situation by appointing an advisory committee to assist in directing the policy of the company.

The company proposes to erect garages which will be equipped with a gymnasium, swimming pool, reading room and other accommodations for the use of the chauffeurs. Only men with the highest recommendations are to be accepted to drive the cars. It is hoped that by having chauffeurs of this sort the prejudice which exists in some quarters against taxi drivers will be overcome.

A novel feature of the plan is the installation of a radio broadcasting station at the central offices of the company from which calls for cabs will be transferred to the various garages.

FARMERS ARE TO GET PRICE LISTS BY RADIO

MILFORD, Del., May 29 (Special).—Fruit growers in this section of Delaware are planning the installation of a radio receiving set to apprise them of market quotations in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Prices and news of market conditions will then be telephoned daily to granges and other farm organizations all over the State.

The inability of Delaware farmers to keep in touch with markets was responsible for discontinuance of peach raising here. An acre of strawberries, however, is more profitable than were 20 acres of peaches, and Delaware farmers believe they can make even more money by keeping close watch of price movements.

BRITAIN IS TIRED OF ENTANGLEMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

pulled over their eyes by the anti-Lloyd George press, and are realizing that in his Genoa policy he had the support of a solid British public opinion.

In England there are signs that a reaction against any continental entanglements indicated in last Sunday's cable sent by the The Christian Science Monitor's representative is growing. Momentarily it takes various forms, but chiefly insistence is growing that there should be more concentration by British statesmen on British problems. It seems to be felt in effect that this country has done its bit in splitting the obstacle of French intransigence—if it has done that—and that it is for someone else, in other words, America, to remove the pieces. The "initiative in the larger affairs of Europe," The Sunday Times argues, "has passed from London to Washington, and there will only be another European collapse when American statesmanship gives the signal."

A "Do-Nothing Premier"

It appeals to the Prime Minister to become a "do-nothing Premier" of the Walpole or Pelmerston type, and to give his undivided attention to British trade, British finance and Ireland. As against this mood of reaction, however, there are also signs of the Crusader spirit of enthusiasm for the cause of European peace as such, and the determination and the fervor in pursuit of this ideal which might, with proper encouragement, equal the determination this country showed to secure victory in the great war. This mood has been profoundly stimulated by the example of militancy in the cause of peace set by the British Premier himself at Genoa.

In the meantime, at any rate, British statesmen's hands are full with Ireland, where the situation is gloomier than it has been since the days of the "Black and Tans." The Collins-De Valera agreement, entered into last week, has caused the deepest concern on this side of the St. George's Channel, where its apparent calm tearing up of the treaty as "a scrap of paper" has chilled the friendliness of the British attitude toward the Provisional Government.

Whether the treaty has been scrapped will be clearer after the conference of the treaty signatories here has finished its work.

At Saturday's meeting, it is understood, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins candidly admitted that it was not easy to reconcile the de Valera treaty. Apparently, however, they do not agree with the popular impression that Eamon de Valera has surrendered nothing of his position as a return for the Provisional Government's sacrifices. They indeed argued that he had modified his extremism under the pressure of his own extremists, who had demanded a return to peace and order, and this had made it easy for the Provisional Government to meet him more than half way, especially as government had had to improve the situation by force would lead to civil war and the complete destruction of Ireland.

Peace Longed For

How the British Government received these arguments is not known. Irish opinion on the whole approves the agreement as giving the country breathing space and peace, which is so earnestly longed for by the mass of the people, but there is much scepticism here as to whether it will do so. Mr. Collins recently admitted in the Dail that a couple of hundred gunmen could prevent the Irish Government from functioning, and there is that number in the Fenian Brotherhood which has again taken command of the situation in Ireland.

In the meantime this country has evacuated Ireland, but no one has yet attempted to make capital against the Government on that score. In fact this country feels morally stronger to deal with any situation that may emerge in Ireland as the result of its recent policy than it ever did in the days when it was pursuing a policy of repression. The week closes with the inclination to take a long view and to feel that the Irish situation after centuries of discord cannot be expected to harmonize itself even in a few months.



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PORTENTS OF THIRD PARTY DIM ON POLITICAL HORIZON

"McAdoo and Murdock" May Be 1924 Slogan of Composite Organization of Democrats and Progressives

THIRD ARTICLE

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Special).—Third party thoughts have more prevalent throughout the United States today than a casual observer would credit. One has to dig below the surface of current political gossip to discover this trend of opinion, but once unearthed it is found to be resting on a fairly broad and firm foundation. The heads of the railway brotherhoods are thinking willfully and resolutely along that line. Behind them are nearly 400,000 highly skilled wage earners and back of these are other unions comprising about 1,500,000 men affiliated in railroad employment. Railroad labor has feared the conclusion that Government is the determining factor in its welfare.

Proceeding upon the theory that participation in Federal Government is necessary for the future welfare of railroad labor, the leaders are striving to make their influence felt in the congressional primaries and in the November elections through an independent political body. A loose organization was formed last winter under their initiation, which comprises independent political groups, farmer and labor organizations, some Socialists, and even a religious group or two. This is not a third party; the groups and organizations are not amalgamated even, but they are directed in their present political activities by a national committee located in Washington. If, however, the congressional elections point to the necessity of a third party in 1924 to achieve the desired results, as the leaders believe they will, the brotherhoods will be the core of that new party and these organizations and groups will become the protagonists to spread the gospel throughout the land.

There are other signs of third party thinking, entirely apart from the groups already described. It is not so easy to locate the source of this second series of thought waves on the subject, but the evidence of it is found in a group of publications of a popular nature and wide circulation, whose proprietors are in close touch with influential and wealthy groups of citizens on the eastern seaboard. The fact that these publications have been spreading the propaganda for a third party rather insistently for several months past has caused a number of political observers to conclude that, not only has it been deemed a popular cause to espouse but that an element entirely disassociated with the so-called radical intelligentsia wants to set such a political movement on foot between now and 1924.

Mr. Borah sees need
Senator Borah, commenting recently on the operation of the two-party system as he has observed it, said:
"If anyone tries to point his finger at vital issues affecting the relation of high finance and money power to the Government he will find the Republican and Democratic parties joining hands to oppose him. It is utterly impossible to correct the abuses of these two economic forces under the two-party system." Shrewd political observers, however, do not believe that Senator Borah is wrong in becoming the leader of a third party movement. They give him credit for remarkable powers of penetration into the political aspects of American life, but they think he lacks the practical skill and political ambition needed to consolidate an army of action. They grant his ability as a leader of thought, but deny his capacity to lead.

Below the surface of the current political situation, however, there is another force at work seeking to forestall the third party movement. This force is striving for the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party along progressive lines with the definite aim of attracting to its standard that large body of non-partisan voters who would be most likely to go to the support of a third party. The standard bearer of this movement is William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McAdoo is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1924. He was not a candidate in 1920 and exerted himself considerably at San Francisco to keep from being nominated. From correspondence and personal interviews with Democrats in every section of the country, the writer is convinced that, if a convention were to be held now to name the Democratic presidential nominee, Mr. McAdoo would be the man. In many states he has the organization leaders against him, but the rank and file of Democrats are overwhelmingly for him. A typical example of this was given at the recent Democratic State Convention in Minnesota. Of the 1000 delegates present, 950 were openly and avowedly for McAdoo, and the 50 against him were the leaders of state and county organizations. The leaders want to renominate former Governor Cox of Ohio, although many of them are for the present camouflaging their real preference by shouting for other Democrats who are known to be outside the McAdoo pale.

Has Reorganization Plan
The McAdoo plan for reorganizing the Democratic Party sounds like a very comprehensive one. There is a good deal of skepticism in many quarters about his ability to carry it out. Certainly he is not getting any help from the Democratic National Committee and to accomplish it even in part he will have to down some very powerful forces of reaction within the party. His first contest will be in the Democrat stronghold—the South. That is where the reactionaries are in almost complete control; they hold the dominating positions. Unless he can first down them Mr. McAdoo cannot put across his program for 1924. If he does succeed in supplanting these reactionary leaders by men of progressive type, or in winning them over to his views, two-thirds of his support will have been won.

Giving him credit for sincerity in expressing his views, it can be said that Mr. McAdoo's first aim seems to be to rid his party of the "Hill-Burke" type of candidates and to substitute

forward-looking men who are abreast of modern economic thought. It is fair to draw the conclusion that his first interest at the moment is in the personality of the men who will be nominated to office. It can be said also, that he has declared for an equal discrimination in selecting men for appointive offices.

"McAdoo and Murdock"
The next step in the program is to nominate a ticket with Mr. McAdoo as the head and a recognized Progressive as his running mate. Victor Murdock of Kansas, who was appointed by President Wilson to the Federal Trade Commission as an anti-Democratic member, is mentioned as the vice-presidential nominee, to indicate the sort of man Mr. McAdoo has in mind. The naming of such a man would, of course, be the bait offered to former Progressives and the Independents to vote for the ticket. With such a combination, Mr. McAdoo foresees, it is said, that it will be necessary for him to appoint a non-partisan cabinet.

In the matter of issues, the program is rather more vague than it is on the question of personalities. On the subject of national finances, concerning which it cannot be denied he has a very intimate knowledge, Mr. McAdoo is said to be quite clear. In the first place, as he views it, the Federal Reserve Act is a source of great benefit to the nation or otherwise according as it is administered. The law itself, he thinks is not a mandate for the distribution of the nation's financial resources. It all depends upon the standpoint of the man administering it; whether they believe in the concentration of wealth in certain groups and localities and for special purposes, or whether they believe that the Federal Reserve system should be operated for equal benefit to all classes who require banking facilities.

Corrective Measures Needed
McAdoo is said also to believe that national finances, the huge funded debt and the large volume of discounted Treasury certificates, together with an unbalanced budget, is a serious menace to stability, rehabilitation and prosperity. He foresees that drastic action will be required to put the Treasury on a sound footing, and that corrective measures must be applied with a strong hand. He has contemplated, it is said, that the President who does the needful things to bring order out of the financial tangle, will arouse such enemies as to make re-election improbable.

Such is the situation that is discoverable by delving below the surface of current political affairs. On the one hand is a definite purpose to form a third party on the part of a very powerful and cohesive section of wage workers who have the further advantage of strategic position. Members of the railway brotherhoods and allied unions are scattered all over the United States. They are in big communities and small communities. They are in close contact with the rural population. Then there is the third party propaganda coming from another source, which seems to be voicing a general thought through the medium of popular magazines. Paralleling that movement is the effort to reorganize the Democratic Party and to make it the rallying ground for Progressives in America under the leadership of Mr. McAdoo and his cohorts. Their path is by no means free from obstructions. Even presuming that Mr. McAdoo should succeed in his aspiration to become the Democratic nominee, it is by no means certain that he can command the support of the Progressives.

Another issue which Mr. McAdoo has discussed is that of foreign policies. On this question he did not stand with Woodrow Wilson. For instance, it is said that he was absolutely opposed to the United States joining any money to the Allies after the armistice. Neither did he follow Mr. Wilson in the League of Nations or his acceptance of some provisions in the Versailles treaty. With respect to the future course of the United States in foreign affairs, Mr. McAdoo is more in accord with Senator Borah than with that today, although he himself may not think so. While he is a great admirer of Senator Borah—a feeling that is not reciprocated—it is doubtful if he would acknowledge the similarity between his philosophy with respect to America's participation in international affairs and that of the Senator.

No Political Machine
Mr. McAdoo has no political machine in the sense that such organizations are understood in America. He has the nucleus of such a machine ready at hand, however, in the popular feeling in his favor among the Democrats in the north, and if he can capture the Democratic machinery in any considerable number of states in the south, he will have an organization which will make his defeat in the next national convention almost impossible. Among his staunch admirers there are a number of extremely practical politicians and he, himself, is not without that skill at the game which comes from experience.

There is this to be said, however, and it is an absolute fact: If Mr. McAdoo becomes the Democratic presidential nominee in 1924 the leaders of the Railway Brotherhoods will be for him and will not take any steps to form a new party. Any leadership in that direction will have to come from somewhere else, and if there is any other leadership it is not now visible. That the railway employees are for McAdoo can be ascertained by asking any of their leaders or any railroad man.

To sum up the situation, there is more active interest in politics throughout the country at the present moment than has been evident in any "off year" for a generation or more. There are elements at work which give promise of the most interesting political developments that this country has seen since the advent of the Republican Party, and yet the future is so obscure that no man can see a clear path into it.

G. T. O.

POLICEWOMAN MAY AID BRITISH FORCE

Mrs. Van Winkle of Washington
Invited to Visit England
by Lady Astor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, president of the International Association of Policewomen, director of the Woman's Bureau and Lieutenant of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, anticipates a visit to England next fall, at the urgent invitation of Lord and Lady Astor. Mrs. Van Winkle is most desirous of making the trip for several reasons: First, she wishes to aid in strengthening the British force of policewomen, which has been weakened considerably of late through opposition from the policemen; second, she realizes she would pick up some useful ideas in England and on the Continent that might be applied locally; third, she counts on discovering considerable data to be used in a book on the work of policewomen, now being compiled by the Woman's Bureau.

Mrs. Van Winkle said: "I am especially desirous of going to England but whether I get away from my work here is not yet certain. There are certain recommendations which I would like to make—in fact I did make them to Lady Astor—in regard to the English policewomen. The principal weakness in the English system is that the women are made to do the work of policemen in many cases. This inevitably stirs up opposition from the men, who resent the women 'usurping' their powers. The thing to do is to make them see that the policewoman has a sphere of work all her own; that she is not taking over but rather supplementing the work of the policeman."

Policewoman Here to Stay
Commenting on the work of Mrs. Van Winkle and other policewomen throughout the United States, August Volmer, chief of police of Berkeley, Cal., and president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said:

"The policewoman has arrived. She is not a creature of tomorrow; she is here today and is as permanent a fixture in the police world as she is in any other position. The policewoman of the future will be the most potent agent for crime prevention and will do more in one day in that respect than the modern police department in a large city does in a year in this age. Who is better qualified to do preventive police work among children than the policewoman who is trained properly? Our prejudice against policewomen must be set aside and we should welcome them into our ranks."

The Woman's Bureau under the leadership of Mrs. Van Winkle has weathered some severe storms since its establishment in September, 1918, but it has grown steadily in spite of political opposition, and has the staunch support of the National League of Women Voters and other women's organizations.

Inquiry Brings Victory
It was organized under Major Pullman, then chief of police of Washington, to deal with conditions growing out of the war. The nucleus of the organization was four policewomen provided for in the congressional appropriation bill of 1917, with Mrs. Marion O. Spingarn as head of the bureau. She resigned shortly after, and her place was taken by Mrs. Van Winkle, who had been head of a division in the Federal Food Administration under Herbert Hoover. As then organized, the workers had only the status of "civilian policewomen" with much less power than the men on the force.

The bureau was strengthened as the result of a congressional investigation by a joint committee in 1919. This investigation was instigated by prominent Washingtonians who desired to get rid of it, but the result was complete victory for Mrs. Van Winkle and her workers. The bureau was raised \$300. It was recommended that the number of policewomen be increased to 30, and they were given all the powers of policemen in making arrests and carrying cases through court.

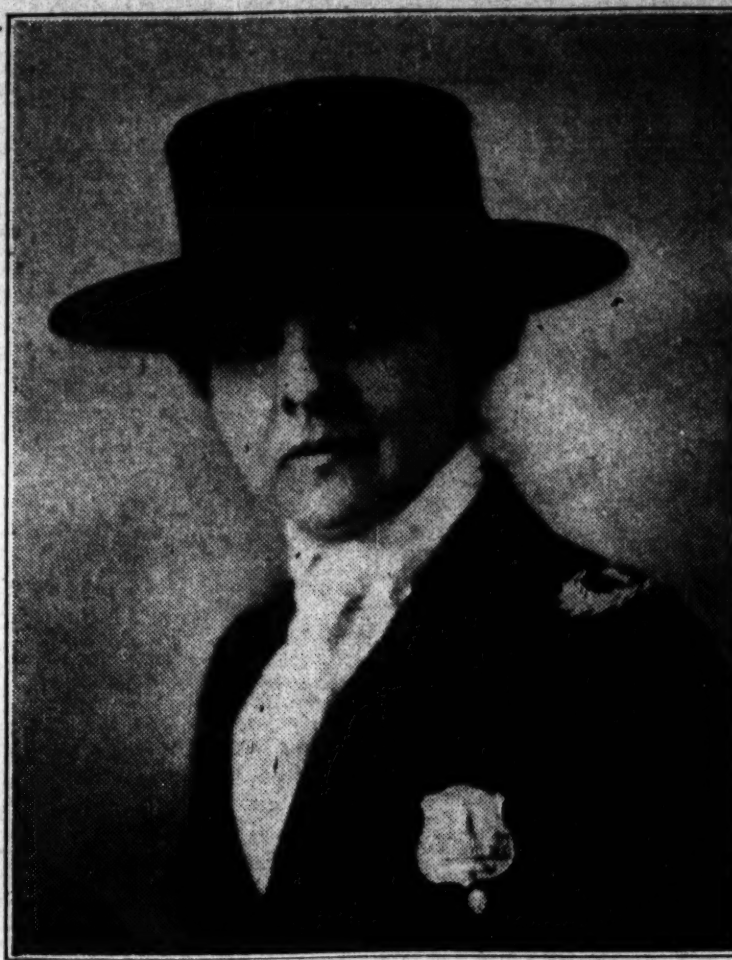
CO-OPERATIVE SALES ENLARGE TWO FIELDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 28.—Progress of the National Co-operative Fruit Marketing movement is noted in the announcement that a sales office will be opened in New York and a service office in Chicago by the Federated Fruit Growers. The sales manager at New York will direct distribution of fruit shipments through branch offices in several other large cities. Work is still proceeding on the form of contract. Meanwhile local organization under the national co-operative plan of selling live stock is developing in a number of important cities. A manager has been selected for the Chicago Co-operative Commission House, to be the largest in the country, which is preparing to open.

From Indianapolis comes word that in the first week of the co-operative commission house established there, May 15, it stood fourth in amount of business done. The week's business consisted in handling 50 cars of live stock. Last night the new co-operative house had handled 43 cars for the present week, it was reported at the headquarters of the National Live Stock Producers Association here.

NILES MANSIONS IMPROVE HOME
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17 (Special Correspondence).—Work has started on improvements to the Masonic Home at Niles, Cal., involving an expenditure of \$200,000, for which the funds have been provided. The work will be completed by Nov. 1, and the excavation for the foundations of the additions to be made to the building is now nearly completed. This improvement constitutes the largest rural construction project in the Niles district this year and provides for 150 new rooms.



Photograph by Bachrach

Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle

President International Association of Policewomen; Director Woman's Bureau and Lieutenant Metropolitan Police Department, Washington

SOFT COAL OUTPUT SHOWS SHARP RISE

Non-Union Mines Called Into
Play by Strike—Prices Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Bituminous coal production in non-union mines took a sharp jump last week, with an estimated output close to 5,000,000 tons, according to the United States Geological Survey. Production of anthracite remains at practically zero.

The seventh week of the miners' strike (May 15-20), shows an output of 4,472,000 tons of soft coal and 8000 tons of anthracite. In the corresponding week of 1920, the combined output of anthracite and bituminous coal was 11,090,000 tons and a year ago the mines were producing 9,780,000 tons. The increase is due to higher prices and increased demand, coming from mines hitherto on part time in districts not affected by the strike, according to the Geological Survey. "To a much smaller extent the increase results from resumption of work at mines at first closed by the strike in eastern Kentucky and southern West Virginia."

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has served notice on the mine operators that the Government will not stand for extortionate prices as a result of the strike. He will confer with most of the bituminous coal operators in Washington next Wednesday to devise means of holding the price down.

FRANCE TO RETURN FLAG AS WAR RELIC

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The American flag hoisted by the French over the Arc de Triomphe in Paris to mark the arrival of the first American troops in France, which flew in that position throughout the war, will be formally presented to President Harding tomorrow by Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador from France, so it may be preserved among American war relics. The ceremony of presentation will take place at the White House and the flag will be placed in the national museum.

MR. DENBY FLIES AT PANAMA
WASHINGTON, May 29.—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who, with members of the Naval Academy Class of 1881, en route to the class reunion in Japan, reached Panama Saturday, yesterday made a 20-minute flight in a seaplane, a dispatch to the Navy Department today said. The party visited the naval air station at Coco Solo during the day.

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CLOTURE PLAN IN SENATE EXPECTED TO FAIL AGAIN

Frequent Proposals of Terminating Debate Have Come to Naught—Capital Cleanings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Republican senators have decided "in solemn and secret conclave" upon a program of cloture as the one and only means of insuring the early passage of the pending tariff bill.

It will be interesting to see how they come out—and when. Old-time observers about the Senate are giving special attention to this proposition—and the older the old-timers, the more cynical they are. Many times under circumstances similar to those of the present day they have heard the same proposal discussed and as many times have seen the cloture effort fail.

History records but one exception to this rule. In 1917, when the Senate was in the midst of another prolonged and apparently endless discussion, the Senate adopted a modification of its rules prescribing a method for bringing debate to a close; but the language used was so complicated and the method so tortuous that most senators have found it difficult to comprehend.

Dr. Otto L. Wiedfeldt, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany, called at the White House a day or two ago to present his credentials to President Harding. He was received with much courtesy by the Chief Executive, and the fact that he was the first official representative from Germany since the days of the courtly Von Bernstorff was the occasion of general remark among attendants at the Executive Mansion. Dr. Wiedfeldt is a man of travel and extended experience in the world. He turned his sentences well in his address to the President, but there was a noticeable air of relief after the ordeal had passed. The fact is that he is a man of business rather than of politics, and he confesses to a preference for economic over diplomatic subjects.

Dr. Wiedfeldt resides in the old German embassy house on Massachusetts Avenue and will be joined there in September by his wife.

Among the most active members of the local diplomatic corps is Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, who is in demand at all sorts of gatherings and by organizations of varied purposes. He seldom refuses an invitation to speak for he is eager to make conditions of Czechoslovakia, which he represents, known to Americans. His sister, Miss Anna Stepanek, who a year and a half ago knew no English, although she spoke fluently Russian, French and German, in addition to her own tongue, is the chateaine of the legation and has made such progress with the English language that she is able to converse readily.

When Dr. Stepanek gives a formal talk he frequently illustrates it with lantern pictures of Czechoslovakia, of which he has an excellent selection.

For two days recently the legation was opened to artists and others for an exhibition of Czechoslovak handicrafts, including pottery, embroidery and other industries in which the Bohemians are especially skilled.

Not a little flurry was caused recently by the statement of "a high Treasury official" that it would be a good thing for the railroads and the country if all governmental control over railroad rates were lifted indefinitely. He pointed to the success of the Limitation of Naval Arms Conference as a criterion, and recommended a holiday on railroad rate control. The recommendation did not meet with the approval of an equally "high Commerce Department official," for the latter's cryptic comment was: "The people would never stand for that," adding, "The idea is rather revolutionary, to say the least."

FILIPINOS WELCOMED ON HONOLULU VISIT

HONOLULU, T. H., May 28 (By The Associated Press).—A crowd greeted Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, and 20 other members of the Philippine Mission to Washington, on their arrival here today. The Filipinos were escorted from the dock in the midst of a parade, carrying signs advocating independence for the Philippines.

Later a mass meeting was held, addressed by members of the mission, and resolutions were adopted endorsing "with heart and soul the purpose of the mission." It was directed that a copy be sent President Harding. The members of the mission sail for San Francisco tomorrow.

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DEMOCRAT TO HELP WAR FRAUD INQUIRY

Mr. Daugherty Selects Charles S. Thomas Who Shared Aircraft Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 29—Appointment of Charles S. Thomas, formerly Democratic Senator from Colorado, and of George P. Hoover as special assistants to the Attorney General, places the investigation of war contract cases on a higher level of interest.

The choice of Mr. Thomas especially is considered an admit move on the part of the Administration. In the first place the fact that he is a Democrat will relieve the Department of Justice of the charge of partisanship in the investigation. Second, Mr. Thomas was chairman of the Senate sub-committee which investigated the aircraft industry during the Wilson Administration and which filed a report severely criticizing the failure of the Administration to produce planes necessary for successful prosecution of the war. The report charged that there was "not a single American-made plane of attack or a single American-made heavy bombing plane on the front nor had there been developed and put into quantity production a successful chase or fighting plane."

Hughes Report Supported
Nearly all the \$640,000,000 expended had been wasted, it was declared, and it was advised that there be created a department of aviation as the best means of solving the problem. "Much has been accomplished," it was admitted. "The committee is glad to report that while it believes there are yet many things to be remedied, nevertheless we are approaching a period when quantity production of planes may soon be hoped for." Senator Thomas was outspoken for the prompt publicity for the Hughes report.

While Senator Thomas is a Democrat, independence, which as frequently made him a critic of the Wilson Administration as its defender, affords a basis for the confidence that he will not be swayed by any considerations except those which he believes are in the public interest. The selection of Mr. Thomas, in view of his connection with the Senate aircraft investigation and his exposure of the Hughes' attitude as set forth in his report, leads to the belief, that, indirectly, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is taking a hand in the investigation, that at least he may have proposed the name of Mr. Thomas as a suitable participant. The announcement made late last week regarding Meler Steinbrink, attorney for the aircraft investigation, who was recommended by Mr. Hughes, is in line with this thought.

Well Qualified for Service
In announcing the appointment of Mr. Thomas, the Attorney-General said that he would bring to the Department of Justice "an unusual and exact experience in precisely those matters which will now come before him in his new capacity, some of the most important phases of his work in the Senate having dealt with these matters in some of their aspects."

Mr. Hoover is a Washington lawyer, who has figured in many important cases.

Concerning the creation of the department's board of review, Mr. Daugherty said:
"In reaching decisions as to proceeding with cases or abandoning the claims, the Government will proceed only in those cases in which it has reasonable expectation of winning, in order that no excessive cost of litigation may be incurred. It is the intention of the department to reduce litigation as much as possible, to prepare all the cases as thoroughly as possible and to expedite the business."
"The preparation of the cases will, of course, be exceedingly important, as the department naturally realizes that the Government will have arrayed against it some of the greatest lawyers in the United States. All the criminal cases will be most carefully prepared and discussed before this board from the point of view of the probability of conviction."

GIFT OF PAINTINGS EXPRESSES AMITY

Sulgrave Institution Is Donor to President and Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 29—With simple presentation ceremonies in the National Museum, paintings were given this afternoon to the United States Government and to the President and Mrs. Harding by the Sulgrave Institution, a connecting link, through the ancestral home of George Washington, between England and the United States. To the Government, the institution presented Sir A. Forestier's "Signing of the Treaty of Ghent," and to the President and Mrs. Harding, Stephen Reid's painting of Sulgrave Manor.

The former shows the leading participants in the Treaty of Ghent the moment after signing the document. In the foreground Lord Gambier, representative of Great Britain, holding in his hand the treaty scroll, clasps the hand of the more soberly attired signer for America. Prominent American figures in the painting are those of Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and James Bayard. Six other figures are standing in the background. The picture is of rather dull coloring and a somewhat flat effect. During the presentation addresses, it was mounted on a small platform, before which were seated about 100 guests invited for the ceremony. The presentation address was made by Alton B. Parker, chancellor of the Sulgrave Institution in America. Acceptance in the name of the Government was by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The donor was Baron Collier, and Mrs. Collier unveiled the painting.

The painting of Sulgrave Manor

bears the inscription, "Given to Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Harding with the affectionate regard of their fellow members of the Sulgrave Institution." It shows the manor in the full light of a summer morning, bringing out the bright colors of many flowers in the foreground and the warm brown walls of the manor itself. It was presented with remarks by John A. Stewart, chairman of the board of governors of the Sulgrave Institution in America, and was unveiled by Mrs. Stewart. Representing the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain were Sir Francis Trippe and Stephen Reid.

POLITICAL MEDICINE DECLARED HARMFUL

Secretary of Reference Bureau Takes Exception to Rockefeller Foundation Head's Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 29—Any effort to drag public health questions into politics to serve professional or private ends will be opposed generally by physicians in this State, according to H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

Mr. Anderson expressed this opinion when asked regarding the views of George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, who wrote that "public health should always be in politics" in the annual report of the foundation published this week. Dr. Vincent further stated that "one of the essential qualifications of the successful health officer is the ability to explain his policies so as to win support of them."

Prejudicial to All
Mr. Anderson says he thinks that "public health work cannot be entirely divorced from politics," but he deprecates the fact that "class interests take advantage of politics to further private ends under the plea of protecting public health." This, he believes, is prejudicial to the individual, the community and the State.

"Public health work at the present time," he said, "is dominated almost entirely by allopathic physicians. For that reason they show discrimination in favor of such programs as will promote their own professional interests. To recognize public health as a political issue, therefore, would tend to sanction the use of vivid posters and other methods whereby ideas are 'sold' to the public without their having the opportunity to judge as to their actual merits or demerits."

Mr. Anderson went on to show that public health work in the United States is, for the most part, a local and not a national issue; that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law are inherent rights of the people guaranteed by the Constitution and should not be made the "football of politics."

National Not Local Issue

"By trying to have the various political parties endorse a national department of health," said Mr. Anderson, "physicians have sought to make public health work a national issue instead of a local issue, as contemplated in the constitution; by efforts to secure pledges from candidates for public office to policies advocated by medical associations, legislation has been sought that would discriminate against other methods of healing and the inherent rights of the individual."

Mr. Anderson added that as economies, transportation, agriculture, labor, housing and sociology, are all directly related to the subject of public health, the further injection of public health work into politics would open the way for the most absurd proposals to be championed as "in the interests of the public health."

RADICAL GROUPS SEEK TO COALESCE

Farmer-Labor Party Votes to Aid Common Candidates

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 29—Coalition of radical political groups to support common candidates took another step forward here yesterday when the Farmer-Labor Party in its second annual convention gave its indorsement to the project. The Socialists recently took similar action.

This was the main business of the two-day meeting of the party. It further marks the recent tendency of the two groups, largely appealing to the same constituency, to draw together.

The party amended its platform by adding a plank for public ownership and operation to call for nationalization of the railroads under the Plumb plan, by asking the vote for residents of the District of Columbia, and dropping its demand for a Federal Department of Education. Resolutions also advised that the standard workday be permanently shortened to a point that would insure employment for all job-holders; that each industry be required to support all workers engaged therein and that banking facilities be made a public utility.

The convention indorsed the non-cooperation movement in India, declared the right of the Irish to establish their own Government, and asked the federal authorities immediately to open trade relations with Russia and recognize the Mexican Government.

Progress toward coalition was promoted by the seating of Otto Branstetter, national executive secretary of the Socialist Party, as a fraternal delegate. John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was re-elected president of the party, and J. G. Brown was elected national secretary-treasurer. A new national executive committee was also named.



DISPLAY OF IRISES IS RAINBOW RIVAL

Exhibit of American Society at New York Botanical Garden Attracts Throng

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Visitors the last two days in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, were delighted with the gorgeous display of hundreds of sweet-scented iris blooms of many hues, which included vivid splashes of rich yellows, blues, purples and rose-lavender. This floral exhibition was given under the auspices of the American Iris Society in co-operation with the Horticultural Society of New York. The iris is exhibited each year in a different city of the United States in connection with the society's annual convention. Delegates and exhibitors from all sections east of Chicago participated.

More than 60 cash and silver-plate prizes were awarded besides special premiums donated by admirers of the "rainbow flower." A silver cup was given to the Garden Club of New Rochelle for the best group display of at least 10 varieties of iris and other hardy flowers and foliage to cover at least 15 square feet. This club carried the honors the first day by winning 16 prizes.

A silver medal, offered by the Garden Club of Short Hills, N. J., went to T. F. Donahue of Newton Lower Falls, Mass. This amateur contestant brought a collection of beautiful irises, a distance of more than 250 miles, and won several other awards. A special silver cup was won by John Lewis Childs, Inc., for a display of 12 varieties of irises covering 100 square feet. The American Iris Society awarded certificates of special merit to several individuals for displays of highly cultivated iris varieties of the very best quality. Three of these were carried off by Miss Grace Sturtevant of Wellesley Farms, Mass., who showed some very handsome yellow bearded irises. Frank H. Presbrey of Montclair, N. J., exhibited his new seedling iris, Harriet Presbrey, an unusually graceful plant of very tall growth with deep rose-lavender blossoms.

"Morning Splendor," considered the best newly cultivated iris, was shown by J. Marion Shull of Washington. It stands firm yet graceful and blooms quite freely. On the mezzanine floor of the museum building a non-competitive display of 75 varieties of the finest irises owned by John Sheepers, of New York, attracted constant attention.

Close to the museum building of the botanical garden is the official "test garden" of the American Iris Society. On Saturday following the annual meeting, the members inspected the more than 1000 species of the flower after which the society is named and were most enthusiastic over the progress made the past year. W. A. Peterson of Chicago, vice-president of the society, headed the party and Dr. H. A. Gleason of the Botanical Garden, told the visitors it is now possible to get every color but red in the iris and that it is the easiest of all plants for the amateur gardener to handle.

NEW BRIDGE TO SPAN THE COLUMBIA RAPIDS

PORTLAND, Ore., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Actual construction of the foundations of the proposed interstate bridge to span the Columbia River rapids just below Cascade Locks, Ore., is under way. The pier on the Oregon shore will be dedicated in the near future. Delegations from the Umatilla and Klickitat Indian tribes will be present in their tribal robes.

Gov. Ben W. Olcott will deliver an address. The structure, to be known as the Bridge of the Gods, will form the last link in a loop road drive over the Columbia River highway and the north shore highway from Portland.

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Prize Winners of the New York Exhibition of the American Iris Society

Upper left—Tall Bearded Iris owned by T. F. Donahue, Newton Lower Falls, Mass. Upper right—Irises and other hardy flowers and just shipped to home decoration, owned by Mrs. James Montague, New York. Below—Display of iris and other flowers, arranged by Mrs. Montague.

NEW JERSEY JOINS IN RATES PROTEST

Like Boston, Feels Discrimination in Matter of Freight Levy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29—Permission has been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the New Jersey Industrial Traffic League to take part in the contest launched by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce against New England ports. The New Jersey league will join with Boston in the protest, alleging that the discrimination in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore works a hardship to New Jersey ports as well as New England.

No date has been set as yet by the commission for hearing the complaint, but prospects are that it will be one of the biggest trials ever held by the commission. With Boston are banded the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Chamber of Commerce of Fall River, New Bedford Board of Commerce, New London Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of Portland and the Chamber of Commerce of Providence.

More than 60 railroads are directly interested. Chicago, Milwaukee and other western points of shipment will be heard, as well as Baltimore and Philadelphia interests, who claim they should be given a lower rate on import and export rates than New England, New York and New Jersey, because of geographical location.

The rate committee of the New Jersey Industrial Traffic League consisting of A. R. Miller, H. C. Force and C. J. Fagg, with offices in Newark, declare that the differentials have affected the prosperity of New Jersey, particularly ports in that State.

SOCIALISTS NAME CANDIDATES

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 29 (Special)—George H. Goebel of Essex County was unanimously nominated for Governor at the New Jersey State Convention of the Socialist Party here yesterday. George Bauer of Jersey City was chosen to make the race for United States Senator. Mr. Goebel and Mr. Bauer have been active in the Socialist and trades union movements for years. Mr. Bauer is financial secretary of Jersey City Lodge 304, International Association of Machinists. Mr. Goebel is a former carpenter.

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MILLIONS STOLEN BY BOGUS BANKERS

New York Authorities Investigate Fleeing Scheme and Hope to Secure Indictments

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—The "most pathetic and meanest swindle that has come to my attention," is the characterization of Benjamin F. Schreiber, assistant district attorney, of the operations of an international band of bogus bankers who are alleged to have fleeced thousands of naturalized Americans and aliens out of sums running into millions. Mr. Schreiber has begun an investigation following complaints received by his office from several sources.

Mr. Schreiber has made public a letter from J. Klahr Huddle, American Consul at Hamburg, to the State Department at Washington, and forwarded by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to William Hayward, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Hayward in turn placed the communication in the hands of Jacob H. Banton, District Attorney of New York, asking for an investigation and prosecution if the facts warranted. The District Attorney has turned the matter over to Mr. Schreiber.

The letter to the State Department from the American Consul at Hamburg reads in part as follows:
"I have the honor to report that a number of cases have come to my attention recently of naturalized Americans who intend to visit Germany having converted their life savings from dollars into German marks with the ostensible purpose of residing in Germany."

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DEFRAUDED ON EXCHANGE

"Several of these persons have presented themselves at this office with checks drawn on well-known banks here for large sums in German marks and have informed me that the German banks upon which these checks were drawn have refused to cash the checks on the ground that the institutions in New York that issued them were not known here, neither had they ever been informed that the amount in question had been placed to their credit for the persons specified on the checks."

A number of persons have also called at this office with certain checks drawn in New York on banks here and discovered that their dollars had been converted into marks at a rate ranging from 32 to 50 per cent below the current rate of exchange. Mr. Schreiber said he intends to present the matter to the grand jury with a request for indictments for grand larceny. He has received complaints showing that money also has been taken here by alleged bankers from people of limited means for transmission to relatives in Germany.

Indictments Anticipated

"Some of the complaints that I am working on are pathetic in the extreme, as, for instance, where small salaried people who had patiently, and through untold acts of self sacrifice, saved a modest sum to be sent to relatives in pecuniary difficulties in Germany," Mr. Schreiber said. "Some of those sick alleged bankers in New York get hold of such inexperienced people, take their money ostensibly for the purpose of arranging for the banking details across the ocean, and when the delighted recipients of checks from America present them at the banks for payment, they find that no account or credit has been established for payment."

"It is about the most pathetic and meanest swindle that has ever come to my attention, and it gives indications of being far-reaching. It would appear that it probably extends throughout the country, but because a majority of travelers sail from New York, the bogus bankers have likely reaped their biggest harvests here. My office is making a careful investigation of the fraud, and already has interviewed several witnesses with a view to presenting to the grand jury sufficient evidence to warrant finding indictments for grand larceny."

VEGETABLE PRICES TAKE A SHARP DROP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Wholesale prices of fresh vegetables have dropped during the last week and consumers should expect to find the decrease reflected in prices charged by local grocers, according to Herschel H. Jones, director of the New York office of the State Department of Farms and Markets.

Mr. Jones asserted that fresh green beans from the South had fallen as low as 10 cents a bushel, that Long Island spinach had dropped from \$1.50 to from 75 cents to \$1, and that kale similarly had declined in price. "California lettuce recently has sold at less than freight charges," said Mr. Jones. "Ordinary large heads from Long Island went at from 2 to 6 cents a head wholesale. Corresponding prices last week-end were 7 to 10 cents a head."

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ACTION ON BONUS NEAR IN SENATE

House Measure, Amended by Removal of Land Settlement Clause, Expected to Pass

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29—The McCumber soldiers' bonus plan apparently commanded a majority in the Senate Finance Committee today, but a formal vote was deferred until Wednesday to give Senators additional time to consider some amendments that were proposed.

Chairman McCumber expressed confidence after the session that his plan, which follows closely the House bill except that the land settlement feature has been eliminated, would be approved, and in this Democratic members of the committee agreed.

The McCumber proposal and the Smoot proposition to give veterans paid-up insurance policies in lieu of all other forms of compensation were discussed at some length at the committee meeting, which was the first for discussion of the bonus to which Democratic members were admitted. Senator McCumber presented his proposal in detail and Senator Smoot explained his plan.

The committee chairman said there had been no discussion of a cash bonus, adding that there was not the money with which to pay cash.

Proponents of the McCumber plan appeared to be confident that the committee on Wednesday would order a favorable report on the amended House bill. In that event the measure would be placed on the Senate calendar, but whether it would replace the tariff bill in the near future remained to be decided.

The proposition of adding the Smith-McNary reclamation bill to the bonus measure in place of the discarded land settlement feature was not discussed at the session, members said.

PENNSYLVANIA RIVERS DREDGED FOR COAL

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 29—Nearly 500,000 tons of anthracite coal valued at \$497,200 were recovered in river coal operations in three Pennsylvania streams during 1921. A summary of the industry, made public today by James F. Woodward, secretary of Internal Affairs, showed that 476,400 tons were reclaimed in seven counties. Forty-nine concerns were engaged in the business, giving employment to 338 persons.

The operations are carried on in the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers, which pass through the anthracite regions, carrying down quantities of fine coal which accumulated along the river bed. Dredges and pumps are used to reclaim the coal.

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Simplicity to Mark Dedication Tomorrow of Noble Memorial to Abraham Lincoln

Special from Monitor Bureau
Washington, D. C., May 29.
In this temple
As in the hearts of the People
For whom he saved the Union
The memory of Abraham Lincoln
Is enshrined forever.

THESE are words inscribed over the statue of Lincoln in the Memorial erected on the bank of the Potomac, now standing ready for the simple service of dedication on the afternoon of Memorial Day, tomorrow. The construction of a temple fitly to symbolize the spirit of Abraham Lincoln through the years, to serve as a Mecca to which Americans may come for generations to honor the memory of the man who saved the Union, in the critical period of the Civil War, was a task of no small proportions. The man whose ideal has taken concrete form in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington have built well, in the strength and Greek austerity of the building from which the heroic statue of Lincoln looks out toward the Washington Monument and the dome of the Capitol, the visitor must feel inevitably a sense of the greatness and simplicity which were Lincoln's.

The man and his achievement are here symbolized in well-nigh perfect form. Those who come through its portals to stand for a few moments before the great marble figure, to read the bronze lettered phrases of the immortal Gettysburg address, and the second inaugural address, "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," feeling the subtle influence of the temple in which his memory is "enshrined forever," will carry away with them as a gift a quickened perception of Abraham Lincoln, man and statesman, and the ideals for which he labored.

Peace and Strength

There is that in the place which cannot be escaped—a sense of peace and strength, a spiritual influence which, once felt, will be always potent. This is the remarkable thing about the Lincoln Memorial—the fact that a mass of stone has been so conceived and shaped as to express an ideal in universal language, to stir in the beholder a poignant emotion in which sympathetic appreciation is completely submerged. It has been called by experts ideal as a piece of classic art; but its value to America is in its power to make Americans realize perhaps more vividly than ever before the significance of Lincoln and his work.

The Memorial as seen from the distance is of a sheer beauty that has seldom been equaled in this country or in Europe in such a structure; it compels the admission that here is a rarely exquisite bit of architecture in a setting as nearly ideal as nature and man can make it. It is beside the winding Potomac; beyond are the low-lying Virginia hills and the nearer slopes of Arlington, from all of which it is easily visible. It compels the eye. White and serene, it possesses a certain translucent quality which seems to come from something more elusive than the effect of sunlight on white marble.

The Memorial terminates the axis which unites it with the Washington Monument and the Capitol. At one end of the axis is the monument to the

lize fittingly the union of North and South which Lincoln preserved. President Harding has already sent to Congress with his approval an estimate for \$25,000 for the purpose of making a survey and initial plans for construction.

The immediate setting is a rare combination of natural beauty and landscape planning. Between the Memorial and the Washington Monument, extending as far as Seventeenth Street, is a tree-bordered lagoon which acts as a reflecting pool. At its head a grass grown terrace 1000 feet in diameter rises 11 feet above grade. Four concentric rows of trees on its outer edge leave in the center a plateau 755 feet in diameter, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks. On this plateau rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 256 feet long, and 186 feet wide.

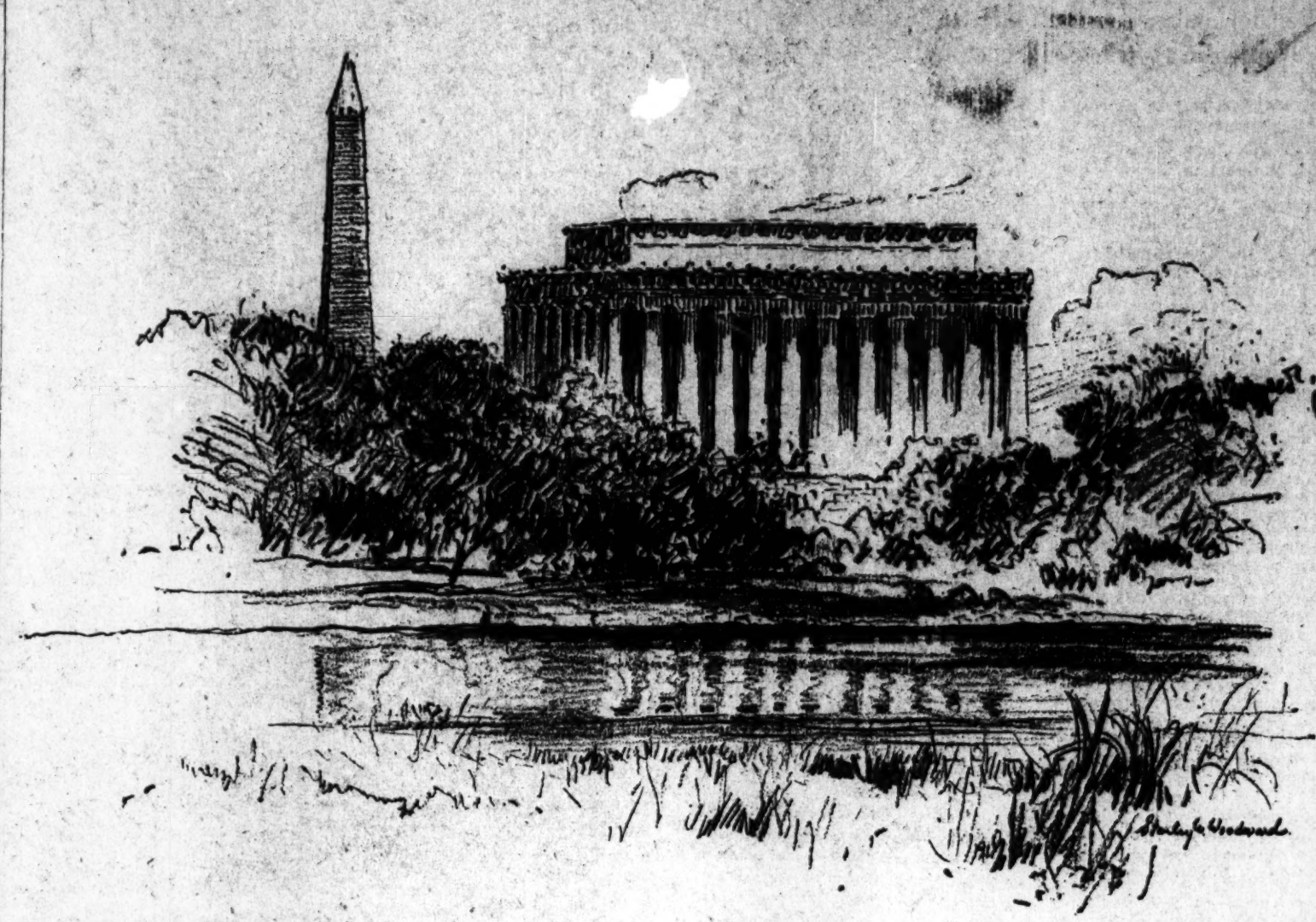
Upper Foundation Concealed

This artificial hill serves a double purpose of bringing the building itself into prominence and concealing the upper foundation, which originally extended 45 feet above ground. This section of Potomac Park is largely filled in ground, having been in earlier days only a stretch of swamp land, partially submerged. To guard against possible shifting or settling of the ground, the foundation was constructed in a manner never before employed for any building in the country. Immense hollow steel cylinders were driven through the soil to a depth two feet below the surface of the bedrock, and were then filled with concrete. Upon these the lower foundation, extending about 44 feet below the surface, was built. This foundation rested upon the tops of the cylinders splayed out to rectangular shape and connected by a grillage of re-enforced concrete one foot thick. The upper foundation is formed of concrete columns 45 feet high erected on the tops of these piers, joined at the top by arches poured integrally into them.

The memorial building itself, rising from the upper stone terrace, is a perfect type of Greek architecture. From its first conception it was the intention of Mr. Bacon, the architect, and the Fine Arts Commission and the Lincoln Memorial Commission, under whose direction it was erected, to have the Memorial take the form of a monument symbolizing the union of the states, inclosing in its walls three memorials to the man himself—one a statue of heroic size expressing his human personality, the others perpetuations in stone of his two best-known speeches, each with attendant sculpture and painting telling in allegory his qualities and achievements.

In Mr. Bacon's first report, he says that "each of the three memorials within the structure should be secluded and isolated. The statue will occupy the place of honor, a position facing the entrance, which opens toward the Capitol. This position is in a central hall, separated by means of columns from the spaces at each side, in each of which will be one of the other memorials." These plans, with those for the external structure of the building and the landscape setting, have been carried out practically as drawn.

The exterior of the structure, ac-



The Memorial as Seen From the Potomac River

An unusual view, showing the rear of the edifice, with the Washington Monument in the distance. This drawing, and the others on this page, were made on the scene for The Christian Science Monitor.

Carrara. It was quarried in blocks of enormous size, some of the single stones weighing over 25 tons. There are about 208,000 cubic feet of this material in the building. From Massachusetts came the pink Milford granite for the steps, platforms and check blocks. Indiana limestone forms the interior walls, columns and ceiling. The interior floor, two inches thick, and the wall base are of Tennessee marble. The roof, one of the most beautiful features of the building, is of bronze beams with rectangular spannings in which are placed extremely thin slabs of Alabama marble, treated with wax in such a way that the light diffuses through them and bathes the interior in a soft, subdued glow. The effect is particularly pleasing under bright sunlight, when the white statue of Lincoln seems to gather to itself all the radiance reflected back from the gleaming walls and great marble pillars.

This figure comes slowly into view as one climbs the low, "broad steps

Georgia. The seated figure is of heroic proportions, being 19 feet high and including the chair and drapery, 19 feet wide at its extreme breadth. The position on the marble base brings the whole composition to a trifle over 30 feet.

One may go to see it when the morning sunshine filters in limpid light through the translucent slabs of the roof, or at midday, when every perfect detail of color and carving is brought out as one ascends the steps and pauses in the portico, or at dusk when the mural decorations and the two addresses carved on the side walls are obscured and only the calm figure seated as if at rest after conflict is clearly visible among the shadows. Go when he will, the visitor will find the spirit of Lincoln rendered thrillingly vivid and powerful.

Its size detracts no whit from the human appeal of that awkward figure, with its eyes of an idealist and a dreamer gazing out forever toward the

yearning sympathy with the people for whom, through four terrible years, he fought to preserve the Union as a priceless heritage, people of the North and South, of whom he said, "We are friends; we must not be enemies."

Through the years, to the temple built by a grateful nation, there will come people from every state to stand before this statue for a little time. They will go back to their homes with a deepened sense of the greatness of the "martyr President" which is here symbolized.

The only other interior features of the edifice are the huge marble tablets set in the side wall on which are carved the Gettysburg speech and the second inaugural address. Above them are the great Guerin paintings, 12 feet high and 60 feet long, entitled "Emancipation" and "Reunion." The painting on the south wall represents the freeing of the Negro race, with subordinate groups symbolizing civilization and progress. On the north wall is depicted the reunion of North and South. There are about 46 figures in the two panels, about eight feet in height. The paintings are made weatherproof by Mr. Guerin's method of mixing his paints with white wax and kerosene, and are affixed to the wall with a mixture of white lead and varnish. The rich colors used stand out in vivid contrast to the white walls and columns.

An Expression of Idealism

This temple to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, expressing in such fitting form his life and ideals, is the result of the joint labor and the vision of the members of the Senate Park Commission, created in 1901, which first conceived the project in its present form, and of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, which, with the aid and advice of the Fine Arts Commission, brought the plans to completion. The history of the memorial, from the time it was first suggested in definite form to the actual construction begun on Lincoln's birthday in 1914, when William Howard Taft as chairman of the commission turned the first spadeful of earth, is one of determined struggle on the part of a few far-visioned men to make the memorial a thing "nobly ideal," against the popular demand for something huge and striking. First in regard to the location and then concerning the actual form to be taken by the memorial, many voices were raised protesting against the stand taken by the men who had the project most deeply at heart—that the purpose of such a memorial was to stir the beholder to a keener realization of the significance of Lincoln and his achievement rather than to mere admiration and wonder at a feat of architecture.

The names of the men who put through the project include many prominent in the political and artistic life of the country. To Henry Bacon, who designed the memorial, Daniel Chester French, who executed the statue, and Jules Guerin, who painted the murals, goes the credit for the actual labor which made an ideal come true. But equal gratitude is due the members of the Lincoln Memorial Commission as it was first organized and as it exists today, and to the Park Commission, which mapped out the first plans.

The Senate Park Commission, appointed under a Senate resolution in 1901 for the purpose of studying and reporting plans for the development of the entire park system of the District of Columbia and restoring the unity of the L'Enfant plan of 1792, which had been long neglected, first made audible the popular idea of some suitable memorial to Abraham Lincoln. It cannot be said that the idea originated with any one man; it was simply "in the air" in somewhat the same way that the idea of a national memorial to the soldiers of the World War is now. In completing the mall, the commission saw an opportunity for the construction of just such a memorial to form the western end of the

axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

The chairman of the park commission was Daniel H. Burnham, a man of international fame as an architect and planner of cities. "The Life of Daniel H. Burnham," by Charles Moore, published last year, tells in interesting fashion of his work as chairman and of his enthusiastic planning for the memorial. The other original members of the commission were Frederick Law Olmsted, land-

commission, accompanied by Senator McMillan, went to Europe to study parks and public buildings in the cities of the Old World. Touring Rome, Venice, Vienna, Paris, Versailles and other continental cities, they received many suggestions which were later incorporated in their report on the improvement of Washington and the location and nature of the proposed memorial. The idea for the reflecting pool in front of the memorial is taken directly from the long tree-lined streets of water introduced into formal landscapes at Versailles, Fontainebleau and Hampton Court.

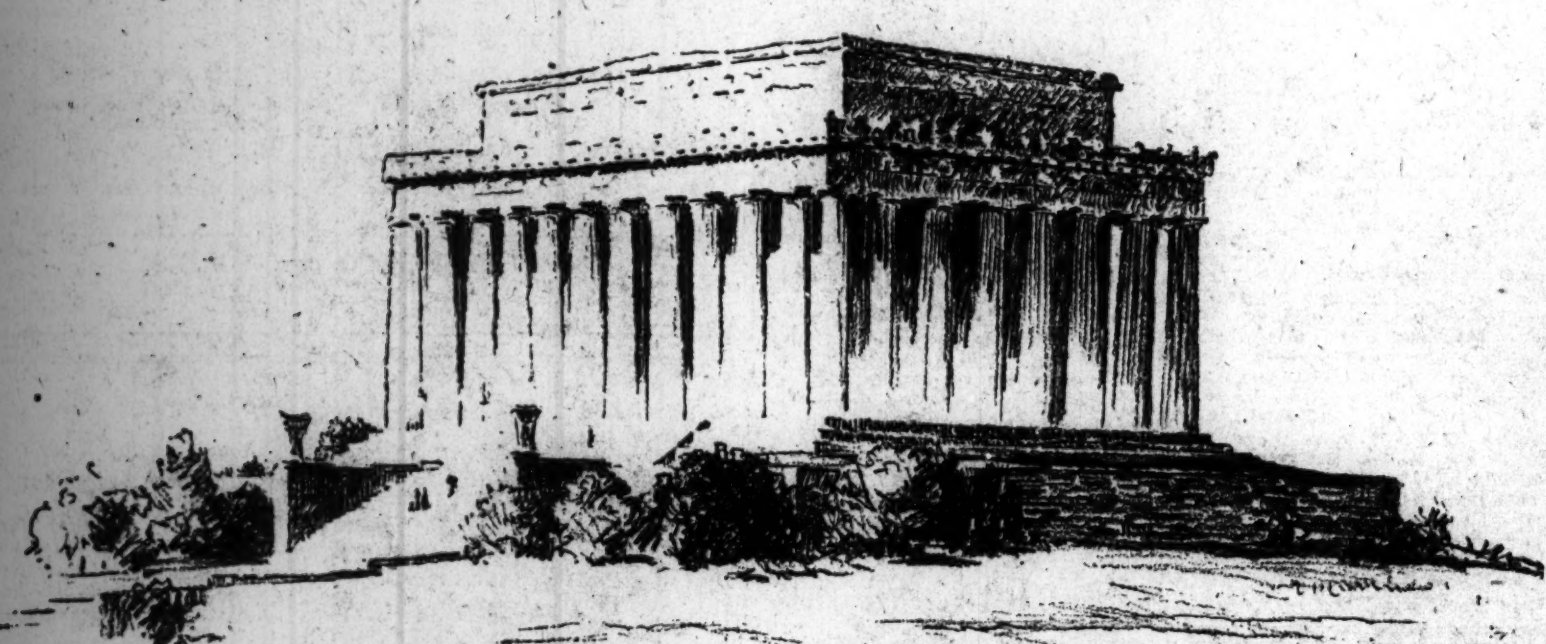
On returning to this country, the commission drew up its report, which was presented by Senator McMillan at the first session of the Fifty-Seventh Congress. "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia" was briefly a provision for the reinstatement of the L'Enfant plan, so enlarged as to bring into the arrangement Potomac Park, then nothing more than a stretch of mud flats bordering the Potomac River. The principal suggestion was the creation of a new main axis to rectify the mistake of the builders of the Washington monument, having the memorial building to Lincoln as its terminal feature.

Plan Closely Carried Out

From the monument garden the commission proposed a canal, 3600 feet long and 200 feet wide, bordered by stretches of trees, leading to a concourse raised to the height of the monument platform. Thus the floor of the memorial is about 20 feet higher than the base of the monument, and almost as high as the ground floor of the Capitol. Practically all the landscape features suggested have been carried out in detail. A few minor changes have been made, such as reducing the length of the reflecting pool to 2000 feet.

The cost of erecting the Memorial was estimated in the architect's report as \$1,775,000, exclusive of the steps at the head of the lagoon, the statue of Lincoln and memorials of the two speeches, and the architects' commission. The total cost has come close to the \$3,000,000 mark. Of this amount, \$85,000 was paid to Mr. French for the statue, \$45,000 to Mr. Guerin for the mural paintings, which represented the work of three years, and \$125,000 to Mr. Bacon for designing and supervising the construction of the building.

The actual construction, which was begun in 1914 and has been supervised by the Lincoln Memorial Commission at every stage, has just been completed. The members of the present commission are Chief Justice Taft, chairman; Representative Cannon and Mr. McCall, original members, and Col. John Tenple Graves, Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President,



Under the Rays of the Morning Sun

The front of the Memorial, which faces toward the east

United States Government; at the other end is the memorial to the man who saved that Government, and between the two is the monument to its founder, an arrangement which was advocated in the first report made to the Lincoln Memorial Commission by Henry Bacon after his appointment as architect for the Memorial in 1911, as follows:

"All three of the structures, stretching in one grand sweep from Capitol Hill to the Potomac River, will lend, one to the others, the associations and memories connected with each, and each will have its value increased by being in visual relation to the others. In a vista over two miles long these three structures are so placed that they will be forever free from proximity to the turmoil of ordinary affairs. They are sufficiently far apart for each to be distinguished, isolated and serene."

Bridge to Arlington Projected

Centering upon the Memorial are the drives leading southeast to Potomac Park and northwest to Rock Creek Park, while the Memorial bridge which was a part of the original plan and which probably will be constructed within the next 10 years will connect it with the Virginia shore. This proposed bridge will lead directly from the eminence upon which the Memorial is built to the Mansion House at Arlington, and will symbo-

lize fittingly the union of North and South which Lincoln preserved. President Harding has already sent to Congress with his approval an estimate for \$25,000 for the purpose of making a survey and initial plans for construction.

The immediate setting is a rare combination of natural beauty and landscape planning. Between the Memorial and the Washington Monument, extending as far as Seventeenth Street, is a tree-bordered lagoon which acts as a reflecting pool. At its head a grass grown terrace 1000 feet in diameter rises 11 feet above grade. Four concentric rows of trees on its outer edge leave in the center a plateau 755 feet in diameter, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks. On this plateau rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 256 feet long, and 186 feet wide.

The exterior of the structure, according to Mr. Bacon's plan, is designed to symbolize the Union which it was Lincoln's paramount purpose to save. Thirteen granite steps leading up to the portico stand for the 13 original states; the columns of the Greek Doric colonnade surrounding the whole building number 36, the number of states in the Union at the time Lincoln passed away, and on the walls above the colonnade are 48 memorial festoons, supported at intervals by eagles, for the Union of the press. These cumulative symbols, made an integral part of the structure, have a significance which adds immeasurably to the effect of the whole.

The colonnade itself is an impressive feature of the building. Each column is set with an almost imperceptible slant inward, which from a distance gives an impression of solidarity and strength. Some idea of their proportions is given by the statistics showing that they are 44 feet high, and are composed of 11 drums each. Like the exterior, they are of white marble quarried in the Rocky Mountains west of Denver, Col.

An interesting and symbolic feature, by the way, is the number of states of both north and south which contributed the materials from which the Memorial is built. The Colorado Yule marble used in the outer walls and pillars is said to be the only marble in the country comparable in whiteness and quality to the Italian

Statue of Heroic Proportions

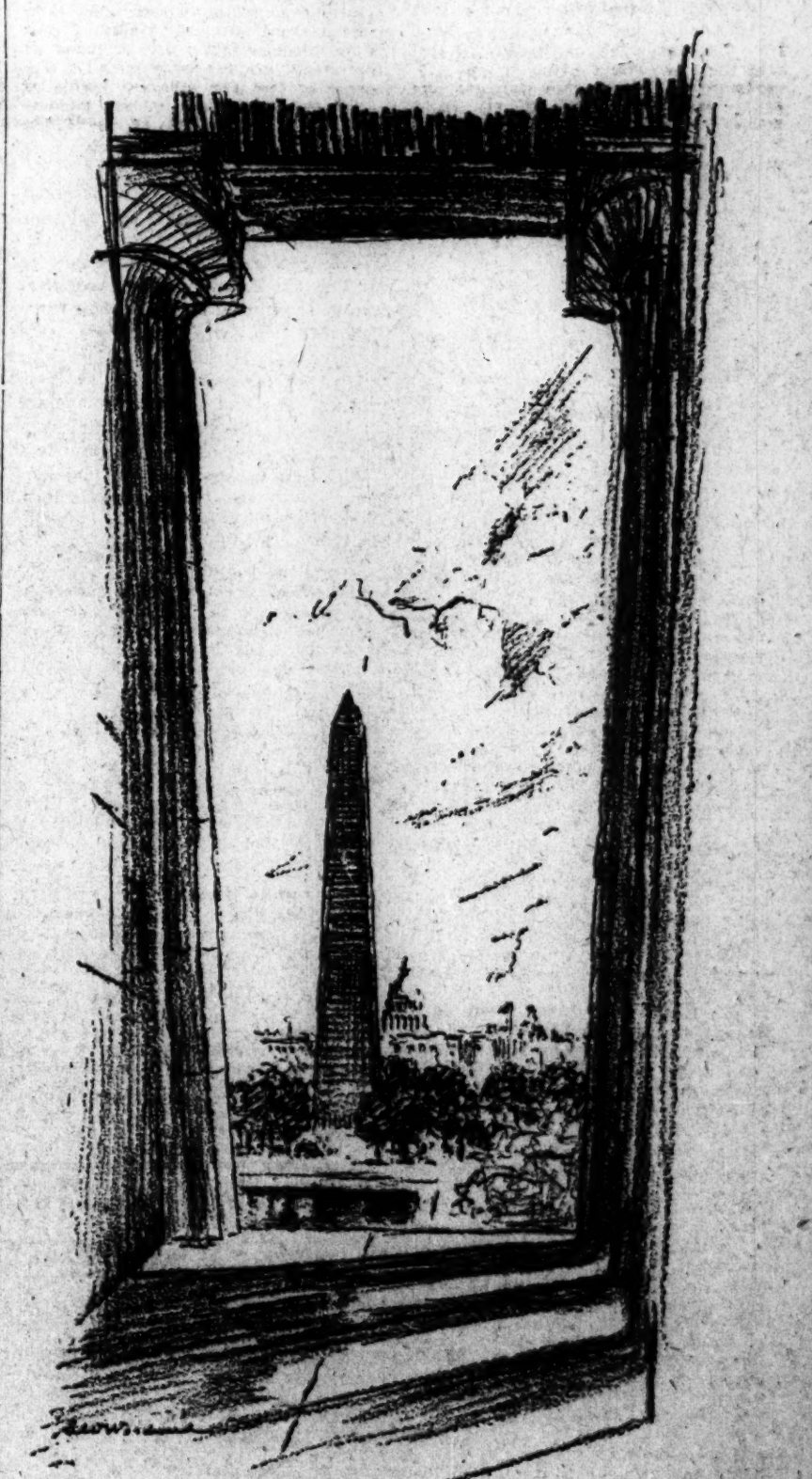
The great central hall, against the long rear wall of which the statue is placed, looking out to the monument and the Capitol, is secluded and isolated from the spaces at each side by screens of columns. In this way each of the three memorials is set apart and yet so arranged that it is an integral part of the whole, being related to the others by design and position and giving an effect of unity and simplicity. The statue, which is the work of Daniel Chester French, is set on a seven-foot pedestal of Knoxville marble and against a background of creamy Indiana limestone. It is carved from the marble of one of the "rebel states," which Lincoln would not call "enemy," quarried in the hills of

distant pile of the Capitol, symbol of the united government. In the Lincoln which Mr. French has here given to the world there is a quality compelling reverence for his greatness, love for his humanity, sympathy for his suffering. One is silent before it.

A Lincoln at Rest

The other Lincoln executed by Mr. French, the standing figure in the grounds of the state Capitol of Nebraska, is conceived in another mood. It shows a man on whose shoulders rests a burden apparently almost intolerable, a statesman weighed down by human tragedy and by long conflict. But the Lincoln for whom this temple has been built is at rest. There is peace in the relaxed, awkward lines of the figure, in the right hand lying on the arm of the chair, and in the calm eyes.

The hands challenge attention. One is clenched upon the wide arm of the chair, strong with the strength of hard-won victory; the other is relaxed and restful. They are the sinewy hands of the Lincoln who knew hard labor, the hands of the rail splitter; but, more than that, they are the hands that were so often outstretched in the gesture of mercy and love. There is sorrow in the face, such as might be the reflection from a fading memory of suffering endured, and a



The Vista Through the South Colonnade

Looking past the Washington Monument to the great dome of the Capitol

scape gardener, and Charles F. McKim, the architect who designed the Harvard Stadium. Later Augustus Saint-Gaudens was added to meet the need for a sculptor. Working with these men was Senator McMillan of Michigan, author of the resolution creating the commission, and his secretary, Charles Moore, who sponsored the project from the beginning. In June, 1901, the members of the

and Nathan B. Scott, formerly Senator from West Virginia.

It remains only to say that coincidentally with the growth of the Memorial, the Potomac Flats have been reclaimed and made into a park of surpassing beauty, so that the completed structure is a dominant feature in a fitting setting, adding much to the attractiveness of the Nation's capital city.

DEMOCRATS RESENT MR. LODGE'S CHARGE

Tariff Filibuster Yet to Begin, They Assert—Verdict of Electorate Relied On

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 20.—Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Administration leader in the Senate, has thrown down the gauntlet to Democratic tariff opponents. He not only predicts that Congress will pass a Republican protective tariff before it adjourns, but in the same breath asserts that the electorate will approve it when the time comes.

From the attitude of Democratic leaders in charge of the tariff opposition there is no reason to discuss Mr. Lodge's prediction that the tariff will become a law before the session ends—whenever that may be. For that very reason they are inclined to resent the Republican leader's assertion that "the time wasting, and delay which the Democrats are engaged in are simply postponing the arrival of a period of stability."

Roll Calls Loom Ahead
If the Democrats really intend to filibuster against the tariff, they can reply with assurance that they haven't begun to waste yet. Then they begin demanding the 8000 roll calls which the Democratic leader, Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, says it is possible to do in view of the 2000 amendments to the tariff, then Republicans can accuse them of "wasting time." That is the feeling of the minority on the subject.

It is apparent that the Democrats look to discrediting the tariff before the electorate rather than causing its defeat in Congress by the only possible method they could employ, which is the use of the filibuster. They already have sown the seeds of dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and in the Republican press with some results.

"The Republicans are in a desperate situation with the tariff," said F. M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina. "They don't want to hang on to it and they don't want to let go. They are holding the wolf by the ears."

"The Democratic Party is ready at any time to let the verdict of the people decide the real fate of the tariff."

No Longer Party Matter

Even Republican senators admit that the Finance Committee's measure, if it passes Congress, will emerge in greatly mutilated form. In a recent statement, Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator from Alabama, said there is no longer any difference now between a Democratic and Republican tariff bill. The whole thing has become reduced to a question of what each locality can get out of the way of protection. In the shuffling many of the rates in the pending bill are certain to be changed.

By continuously hammering away, the Democrats hope to stir public sentiment against the bill to a point where the country will become more and more suspicious. To do this they believe that debate must be unrestricted and will oppose any attempt to force a closure rule. Even after weeks of speech making, however, they can still claim rightly that they haven't begun to filibuster.

If the Republicans will let things go along as they are, Democratic leaders declare there will be no occasion to insist upon senators remaining in their seats during the warmest days of the summer. Non-interference by the Republicans, they assert, will permit passage of the tariff in the Senate by the middle of July.

Mr. Lodge's Statement

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Congress will pass "a Republican protective tariff" before it adjourns, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, declared yesterday in a statement outlining his views on the measure now pending. He predicted that the country would approve the bill "when the time comes for the electorate to pass judgment."

Night sessions of the Senate will continue this week under the tariff program, with items in the metal schedule the immediate business when work is resumed today. It was considered improbable that the move to invoke cloture as an additional means of expediting the measure, would be successful.

"The Republican majority in the Senate," said Mr. Lodge's statement, "believes the policy of protection is the surest road to the building up and restoration of our economic interests. That is the purpose of the pending bill."

Mr. Lodge denied that the rates proposed in the permanent bill would have an adverse effect on the volume of trade.

Tariff Has No Ill Effect
"Our foreign trade today is not suffering because of the tariff and we are living now under the Emergency Tariff Act, which has higher rates, in many cases, than those proposed in the Finance Committee bill," Mr. Lodge declared. "The Democrats seek to give the impression that the increases in our foreign trade and in trade conditions throughout the country are due to the underwood Tariff Act, whereas the figures quoted by

REVOLT AGAINST "OLD GUARD" SPREADS TO NORTH DAKOTA

Porter J. McCumber Faces Hardest Opposition He Has Known in Republican Senatorial Primary

BISMARCK, N. D., May 20 (Special).—The primary elections in Indiana and Pennsylvania have excited more than normal interest in far-off North Dakota, where Porter J. McCumber (R.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and one of the Old Guard, is candidate for re-nomination in the face of the hardest opposition he has known. Opponents of Senator McCumber are proclaiming the victory of Albert J. Beveridge (R.) in Indiana and Gifford Pinchot (R.) in Pennsylvania as a sure indication of his defeat in the primary of June 23 after 23 years' service in the Senate.

It appears likely, however, that personal and political animosities which are given free play in the primary system will take a more important part than real issues. During his long service Senator McCumber has made many enemies, who are out to defeat him. With the time for filing with the primary ending today, it appears probable that there will be two or three candidates in the field. They include Ormsby McHarg, Jamestown, lawyer, once a secretary to Senator McCumber, later in the Interior Department under President Taft, and a prominent figure in the pre-convention fight in 1912; P. D. Norton, former Representative in Congress from the Third

District, and Judge W. S. Lauder of Wahpeton, a political antagonist of Senator McCumber for many years. Lynn J. Frazer, former Governor, is the Nonpartisan League candidate. Although the league organization has suffered since the defeat of Governor Frazer in the recall election last fall, it constitutes the largest single body of votes in the State. The opponents of Senator McCumber who are not Nonpartisans fully expect former Governor Frazer to be nominated in the Republican primary and hope to beat him in the fall with J. F. T. O'Connor, the Democratic candidate. Senator McCumber is receiving strong support from former service men because of his championship of the bonus bill.

The state race also will be complicated. Instead of a straight fight between the Farmer-Labor, Nonpartisan League, and the Independent state administration headed by Governor Bestor, there will be three candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. The third candidate is Harry S. Steger, an insurance man of Bismarck, who is campaigning on a "clean up" platform in opposition to the state industrial program of the Nonpartisan League, which the present state administration has promised a fair trial.

Secretary Hoover show increases in foreign trade which have developed since the Emergency Tariff Bill became a law.
"One little thing is interesting and will prove that the resumption of our foreign trade is not prevented by the emergency tariff. During the past four months we imported in Boston 60,000,000 pounds of wool, one-seventh of the total consumption of the United States. This wool the importers are holding in bond, awaiting the passage of the new tariff, when they can get it in under lower rates."

Expect Better Business
"This importation of wool does not indicate that the tariff is going to destroy our business with other countries. But it does indicate that the importers are the very men who expect under the new tariff a boom in business and they are preparing to take immediate advantage of the passage of this bill."

"Under the emergency tariff our trade is becoming more nearly normal than that of any other nation. After the present tariff bill becomes a law there will be an even greater advance in our trade both foreign and domestic."
"I have been through eight tariff debates. The importers and Democrats always put up the same camouflaged attacks that we hear today but support a Republican protective tariff when a new foundation is needed by the business of the country to rebuild an era of prosperity."

"We are obliged today to meet an economic situation such as the world has never seen, owing to the utterly distorted and dislocated conditions of exchange."
Conditions Are Different
"The fundamental conditions of all tariff legislation today are entirely different from what they were prior to the war. Nevertheless, this is not an argument for delay in tariff revision. The first essential of business is to have stability of conditions so far as they depend upon the tariff legislation of the country. Business can adjust itself to a discouraging tariff, or even to one badly constructed better than it can to a condition of suspense and doubt."

"Our July, as far as legislation can do so, is to pass the tariff and other economic measures to stimulate and encourage the improvement in business which is now visible."
"The time wasting and delay which the Democrats are engaged in is simply postponing the arrival of a period of business stability. Our first duty is to build up our own industries and when that is accomplished we shall be able to go forward and no one need have any fear that we shall not get our full share of foreign trade."

ACTORS EQUITY THEATER
NEW YORK, May 20.—The Actors Cooperative Theater, long-cherished dream of the Actors Equity Association, was made more nearly tangible when at the association's annual meeting at the Hotel Astor the guarantors' fund for the new project was increased from \$95,300 to \$117,750. Newly 1500 actors and actresses applauded the plan as explained by Acting President Grant Mitchell, and in addition to those who pledged financial support on the spot, hundreds of guarantors' bills were carried away to be sent in with checks by mail.

Mr. Lodge denied that the rates proposed in the permanent bill would have an adverse effect on the volume of trade.

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"Our foreign trade today is not suffering because of the tariff and we are living now under the Emergency Tariff Act, which has higher rates, in many cases, than those proposed in the Finance Committee bill," Mr. Lodge declared. "The Democrats seek to give the impression that the increases in our foreign trade and in trade conditions throughout the country are due to the underwood Tariff Act, whereas the figures quoted by

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London's "Season" Opens Auspiciously

King George Holds His First Levee at Buckingham Palace

LONDON, May 20 (By The Associated Press).—The first week of London's "season" opened today in a blaze of sunshine, when King George held his first levee at Buckingham palace with all the pomp and ceremony of the days before the war. George Harvey, the American Ambassador, and other foreign representatives were present. King George and Queen Mary later attended a matinee by the Comedie Francaise performers, which is one of the big fashionable functions.

Saturday will give the general public an opportunity to witness the "trooping of the colors" in honor of the King's birthday, at the Horse Guards' parade, where the King, the Queen and other members of the royal family will be present. The famous 4th of June celebrations will also occur at Eton over the week-end.

WAR SECRETARY'S ACTION IS FINAL
President Need Not Review Findings of Retirement Board
WASHINGTON, May 20.—Deciding a matter which has been disputed in army circles since the World War, the Supreme Court held today that it is not necessary for the President to review and approve personally each individual case to make effective the work of the retirement board in removing officers of the army from the active list under the National Defense Act.

The decision was handed down in cases brought by John W. French and William F. Creary, who sought to have revoked their forcible, involuntary removal, the former by retirement and the latter by discharge, on the ground that the Secretary of War and not the President had approved the findings of the boards. The two officers were successful in the supreme Court of District of Columbia, but they lost in the court of appeals.

The status of a large number of officers, who had been removed from active service was involved as well as the status of those officers who were promoted to fill vacancies.

GENERAL SEMENOFF IS HELD IMMUNE FROM DEPORTATION
WASHINGTON, May 20.—Gen. Gregorie Semenov, Russian Cossack leader whose deportation has been demanded by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, for alleged brutalities perpetrated on American soldiers in Russia, cannot be deported, according to a decision transmitted by W. W. Hubbard, Commissioner General of Immigration to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

General Semenov was legally admitted to this country, the decision averred, and cannot be deported unless an offense is committed by him against the Government. The department will make further investigation, however, of all the facts relating to the case in order to be satisfied positively that no evidence has been overlooked, it was said.

RENEWED RIOTING OCCURS IN ITALY
Many Casualties Occur in Socialist-Fascist Faction Fights
ROME, May 20.—Italy is again the scene of bitter struggles between the Socialists and the Fascists. Rioting in Rome which resulted in four persons being killed and 50 wounded has been accompanied by struggles in Spezia, Genoa, Trieste and Bologna. In Bologna the Fascist secretary was found lying in the street, but it is uncertain if he was assassinated or killed by the explosion of a grenade he was carrying at the time.

There have been serious demonstrations against the Prefect of Bologna, who is accused of favoring the socialists and many houses have been destroyed there. The government has forbidden the carrying of arms in Rome and other provinces, and in Florence even the carrying of heavy sticks is prohibited, but it is generally considered that the steps are necessary to prevent the recurrence of hostilities which did such harm to Italy last year.

TIRE MAKERS GET INCREASE
AKRON, O., May 20.—Announcement of a 10-cent wage increase in the factory department was made today at the offices of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. A shortage of skilled tire workers was responsible for the increase, it was said.

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The Phonograph Shop
109 Stockton St., San Francisco

J. Magnin & Co.
GRANT AVE. AT GEARY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Telephone Douglas 2109

New Summery Silk Frocks
At Attractively Low Prices

Printed Crepe de Chine—Canton Crepe Plain and Fancy Roshanara Thistle—dew—Crepe Romaine—in White and Exquisite Summer Shades

All new—the height of the vogue for country club, teas, informal dancing and similar occasions. Made direct to our order from the manufacturer's entire stock of materials on hand, securing thereby tremendous reductions from regular prices.

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We specialize in landscape development on Country Estates, Public Parks and School Grounds.
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC MUST UNSCRAMBLE CENTRAL HOLDINGS

Government Wins Supreme Court Decision in Case First Started in 1894

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Government won today in the Supreme Court in its suit to have the Southern Pacific Company's ownership of the Central Pacific Railway declared unlawful.

The court in deciding the case—the last of the great trust dissolution suits brought to the Supreme Court—reversed the decision of the Federal Court in Utah which had held against the Government.

Government Takes Appeal
Suit was instituted by the Government on the contention that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was violated in the control by a Kentucky corporation of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. It was alleged they were not competing lines. This combination was first attacked by the Government in California in 1894 in a bill filed for its dissolution—following the unmerging of a number of other similar railroad combinations. This case was dismissed "without prejudice" in Utah Feb. 11, 1914, and dismissed March 3, 1917. An appeal was taken by the Government to the Supreme Court, where the case has remained for four years.

"The high financing" in connection with this transaction, was termed by the Government "a blot" upon the history of transcontinental railroad construction and it charged, caused American methods to become a byword in European investment circles for a decade, and resulted in the appointment by foreign stockholders of a protective committee.

Claimed Suit Theoretical
The Sherman anti-trust act did not make it unlawful, railroad counsel argued, for the proprietor of railroad lines owned or controlled by him at the date of the passage of that law, to continue their operation, when such lines were not competitive, but which could be made so if divorced.

That the suit was theoretical in nature was shown, they continued, by "the complete absence of complaint on the part of shippers or the public generally," and was "in the last analysis" experimental. The Government did not seek the destruction of a new and untriedly created condition, they added, which took the place of an old and natural one, but it did seek "the destruction of an old and natural condition in order that it may create a new and untried experiment, a condition which has no prototype."

The White House
June Clearance Sales
start May 31 and continue throughout the entire month of June

A clearance of spring and summer wearing apparel; drastic reductions on all odd lots, broken sizes and discontinued lines of other merchandise; also thousands of dollars' worth of new goods offered at remarkable price concessions.

Raphael Wall & Co. Inc.
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MAISON ADELAIDE
237 Geary St., Opp. Union Sq. SAN FRANCISCO
Coats Dresses Blouses Sportswear Underwear Neckwear

TO OVERTAKE FORTUNE
Keep your Savings Account hitting on all cylinders. If convenient, bring in your deposits, mail them in.
Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 for deposits.
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Established 1860
783 Market Street, Near Fourth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
"Your ambition—a bank account. Our ambition—your account."

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Airships Will Deal With Bondelzwarts

Hottentots Mistake Kindness for Weakness and Rebel

LONDON, May 20.—A rebellion has broken out among the Hottentots in the Southwest Protectorate of Africa, says a Reuters dispatch from Cape Town. The outbreak is attributed by the authorities to a tendency on the part of many natives to mistake kindness for weakness.

The insurgent tribe, called bondelzwarts, numbers only 2000 to 3000, but inhabits a country north of the Orange River difficult of access, and has an unpleasant habit of poisoning water holes when expeditions are sent against it. It is anticipated, however, that a South African air force will have little difficulty in dealing with the rebels.

A Reuters dispatch from Windhoek, South Africa, says a sharp skirmish has taken place between the police and a strong body of the tribesmen. Four Hottentots were believed killed and nine captured. One policeman was killed.

SOVIET RUSSIA ISSUES "BREAD LOAN"

MOSCOW, May 20 (By The Associated Press).—The internal "bread loan," the Soviet Government's first security venture, has been launched with a value of 10,000,000 pounds of rye. (A pound is about 36 pounds.) Subscriptions are acceptable in currency at a fixed rate of 4,000,000 rubles per pound, and as the loan is issued at 85, it equals 38,000,000,000 rubles. It is redeemable at par in December and January, payment to be in grain. By this means the Government expects to obtain funds for the summer emergencies, and at the same time withdraw a large proportion of the currency from circulation at the time of the harvest.

SHIPS MUST BOND CHINESE
NEW YORK, May 20.—Commissioner Robert E. Todd has amended the immigration regulations here in an effort to stop the desertion of Chinese seamen to American ships. Effective June 15, every ship must keep the Chinese in its crew aboard or file a bond of \$50 that each Chinese will not desert, and thus enter the United States in violation of the immigration laws.

GOLD ARRIVES
The liner La France brought 11 cases of gold, understood to be valued at about \$67,464, from Havre to the Equitable Trust of New York.

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It is learned, however, that the grounds of getting together were thoroughly discussed, and the hope expressed that an agreement may be reached without recourse to arbitration. In certain conditions, both delegations are willing to consider asking for arbitration.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday.

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AMERICAN ENVOY MAY NEED GUARD

Bulgarian Political Controversy Lead to Violent Outbreaks

SOFIA, May 20 (By The Associated Press).—Charles S. Wilson, the American Minister, is understood to have told the Bulgarian Government that he might find it necessary to have a guard of American sailors, in consequence of the difference of views between himself and the Government concerning the sufficiency of police protection for the American legation during the present unrest.

There has been a certain sense of insecurity recently owing to the violence of political controversies between the Stamboulsky Cabinet, representing the Peasant Party, and what is called the Bourgeois bloc, led by University professors, the clergy, reserve officers and professional people, who aver that the present Government has Bolshevik tendencies.

It has been observed that the Government is no longer attacking Communists. One indication of the bitterness of the controversy was the shooting of A. L. Grekov, editor of the important daily paper Slovo.

TACNA-ARICA DEBATE STILL IS HOPEFUL

Special from Monitor Bureau
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FEZ AFFAIR WIDENS
BREACH WITH SPAINThinly Veiled Hostility to Spanish
Aims in Morocco Seen in
M. Millerand's Speech

MADRID, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Certain doubts have arisen in Spain concerning the important question as to whether the recent official expedition of General Berenguer, the Spanish high commissioner in Morocco, to Fez for the purpose of greeting the President of the French Republic on his visit there, and of giving him a friendly message from King Alfonso, was a success.

At first, there did not seem to be any doubt about it, and Spain was pleased with the idea. General Berenguer, known as a friend and admirer of France, seemed just the right man for the task and the little speech he made, even if it was prepared for him beforehand by the Government, was correct, especially in the note of personal appreciation of Marshal Lyautey, of whom the Spanish high commissioner is the greatest admirer. M. Millerand's reply also seemed good, especially so since it embraced what seemed to be a generous appreciation of Spain's efforts to quash the rebel movement which arose last July.

Do Not Improve With Time

It is felt now on more mature thought that the speech was almost unfriendly, and to a slight extent, even contemptuous. There were passages in the orations on either side about the common work that the two countries had to do for civilization together in Morocco, and a French official note issued afterward intimated that in conversation it had been discovered that the French and Spanish aims were alike.

Probably the later Spanish view is more accurate than the earlier one, though it may be exaggerated slightly, and the way in which the change has come about is curious. It is through dwelling on the distinction emphasized by M. Millerand between the respective positions of France and Spain in Morocco.

He referred to the "French protectorate" and to the "Spanish zone of influence." This was a very pointed distinction to draw in such a speech as this.

Not Understood at First

It was noted at the time, but the proper significance was not then attached to it. It was a distinction that goes to the root of some of the difficulties between the two countries. France does not admit that French Morocco and Spanish Morocco are at all the same thing, and the difference has been much accentuated in recent times. France does not agree that Spain ever established or had the means to establish a "protectorate" in Morocco. France elects to do all her work in Morocco with the cooperation of the Sultan and the Maghrib under agreement by which she gives her protection to the Sherifian Government. This establishes her position and integrity there, the arrangement being approved by the European Powers. It will be remembered that she is now exerting the influence of this arrangement in pressing her claims upon Tangier.

Arrangement Is Different

Spain has not the same arrangement, and the fact now leads to some curious considerations. It is suggested that she did not desire any such arrangement at the beginning, feeling she could get on very well in Morocco without it, her main idea being for the most part conquest, or something resembling it.

The Sultan had no personal interest or control in the Spanish part of Morocco. Friendly relations were established with the Khalifa and his approval of Spanish activities was duly gained. But since the disaster of last July, and the inclination to change Spanish policy in the zone and to aim at something much lower than conquest, there has been a growing desire in Spain to resort to the protectorate idea.

CALIFORNIA MAY INTRODUCE
NEW EXECUTIVE BUDGET

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Heavy increase in state expenditures during the past year, amounting to a rise of something like \$30,000,000 in four years, has prompted the civic associations of the State, under the leadership of the Commonwealth Club of California, to seek an amendment to the state Constitution providing for an executive budget, to appear on the ballot at the general election this fall, as proposition No. 12. A state-wide campaign to induce the electorate to vote for this measure has been inaugurated by these civic bodies, and the amendment has the support of virtually all the business organizations of the State. E. A. Walcott, executive secretary of the Commonwealth Club, has prepared for The Christian Science Monitor the following statement of the purposes of the movement:

"Without a budget a state or nation drifts into extravagant expenditures. When a budget is prepared by someone who can be held responsible for results, expenses are kept down to the needs of the government.

"A few years ago the confusion of the State's financial affairs led Governor Johnson to organize the State Board of Control and prepare for the Legislature a partial program of expenditures. This program has not been as effective as expected for it does not include all expenses and has no binding force on the Legislature. It

The upper pictures show two of the Philadelphia Centennial buildings, unchanged in 50 years.

At the left—Horticultural Hall, and at the right, Memorial Hall.

Below is the new Museum of Art, under construction, which will dominate the architectural scheme of the sesquicentennial celebration in 1926.

All the buildings are in Fairmount Park.

Sesquicentennial of
Independence to Be
Observed in 1926

Philadelphia, May 15
Special Correspondence
A CROSS-SECTION of the history of American independence, American art and American achievement will be exhibited at the sesquicentennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1926.

Down in the heart of the city is the quiet old stone-paved square with its friendly, intimate rows of colonial brick buildings surrounding Independence Hall, where 150 years ago the Declaration of Independence was signed. A few blocks away, in Fairmount Park, along the winding Schuylkill River, is the scene of the Centennial exposition, where two of the buildings of 1876, Horticultural Hall and Memorial Hall, still stand.

On this very site, but including a much larger area, will be the sesquicentennial. And just as Independence Hall has been preserved in the city and Horticultural Hall and Memorial Hall have been preserved in the park, so the keynote of the sesqui-centennial exposition, the new Museum of Art, is to stand for the future, telling its story of the hopes and aspirations and ambitions of the people of today.

The 3500 acres in Fairmount Park have been offered by the park commissioners for the exposition and the entire architectural scheme is to harmonize with and be dominated by the Museum of Art, now in process of construction. The plan under consideration for the great international exposition was drawn up by Paul Philippe Cret and includes many institutional buildings. It is hoped that among them the State of Pennsylvania will erect the new home for the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and opposite it the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 and "so much more as may be required" has been pledged by the Philadelphia Council to insure the success of the undertaking, the State Legislature has passed a resolution asking for the cooperation of the nations of the world and recently President Harding sent a message to Congress urging recognition and sanction for the exposition.

An international viewpoint is revealed in the statement of the purposes of the exposition in its charter: "To celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, by holding in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an exhibition of the progress of the United States in art, science and industry, in trade and commerce, and in the development of the products of the air, the soil, the mine, the forest, and the sea; to which exhibition the people of all other nations shall be invited to contribute evidences of their own progress, to the end that better international understanding and more intimate commercial relationships may hasten the coming of universal peace."

is held in committee until the last days of the session, and is passed without opportunity for debate. It is usually taken up after the appropriation bills introduced by the members have been passed. This system results in leaving in the Governor's hands at the adjournment of the Legislature a mass of bills appropriating millions of dollars more than can be paid out of the estimated revenues of the State. The effect is seen in the great increase of the State's expenditures.

To correct this condition the state budget amendment has been prepared and will be on the ballot at the November election as Proposition No. 12. This amendment requires the Governor to prepare a budget covering the expenses of every agency of the State for the following two years. The Governor is called upon to recommend appropriations, to compare them with expenses of preceding years and if the revenues are not equal to the budget total the Governor is required to advise the Legislature how to raise the new revenues required. The Governor's bill has the right of way over all other legislation, and no appropriation asked for by a member except for the necessary expenses of the Legislature can be passed until the budget bill is out of the way. The special appropriations will be considered after, instead of before, the ordinary expenses are taken care of.

"Such a system will force more businesslike methods of managing the State's finances and enable the voters to find out who is responsible for extravagance in government."

ITALY LIKES PLAYING HOST
BUT RUES EXPENSE OF GENOACosts of Larger Delegations Were Paid by Government
at Rome—New Political Party Formed

ROME, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—When the Italian Parliament separated for the Easter recess, the Genoa Conference had not yet begun, and it was even doubtful whether it really would meet at the time fixed. The Conference met, and whatever else may be said about it, at least everyone praises the manner in which Luigi Facta, the Italian Prime Minister, acquitted himself as its president.

This is all the more remarkable because he was so far from being a commanding factor in European politics. Like Bismarck at the Berlin Congress of 1878, that his name was hardly known outside Italy till he became prime minister in February. Yet this quiet, good-natured Piedmontese, who had hitherto been a secondary figure on the political stage, chiefly remarkable as a lieutenant of Signor Giolitti, managed to preside over a gathering which comprised far more distinguished statesmen, leaders of assemblies in their respective countries.

Harmony Preserved
Genoa has made Signor Facta's reputation as an excellent chairman, who succeeded where a bigger man of less tact might have failed. Aided by his Foreign Minister, Signor Schanzer, who is a good linguist and has a ductile temperament, he raised the prestige not only of his Cabinet, but of Italy. The Italians are a sensitive people, and it has gratified them to know that a great conference had been conducted by an Italian upon Italian soil. Moreover, Signor Facta used his persuasive powers to prevent the Fascists and the Socialists from flying at each other under Mr. Lloyd George's windows, and to hinder the Seamen's Union from organizing a strike in the harbor of Genoa, in front of the palace where the Conference sat. Thus the foreigners—and Italians dislike to expose themselves before foreigners—were favorably impressed with the state of public order there, and praised the organization.

But there are no roses without thorns. Italy's moral satisfaction at the Conference has cost a big sum materially. For the Italians paid the expenses of the states which summoned the Conference—Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Japan. This was an illogical arrangement, for three of those states were perfectly able to pay their own expenses. The arrangement was specially to be deprecated in the case of Great Britain, because that country had the largest delegation.

Expense Was Heavy
None of these countries has the means of paying the Italians back, for there is no probability of a new conference for any of them. Anglophobe Italian journals criticized the British acceptance of Italian hospitality, and it would have been much better for all to have been paying guests.

The cost of the Conference was estimated at £200,000 daily, and there was a large initial expenditure upon telegraphs, telephones and roads, which last will, however, constitute a permanent improvement to the district. But for the minor delegations, who had to pay all their own expenses and who, as in the cases of Poland and Jugoslavia, lost heavily on the Italian exchange, the cost was enormous. The Genoese hotel keepers profited by the occasion to make a harvest, and Italian hotels nowadays are not cheap, when the luxury tax, the tax for service and that for the touring association are added to the bill. Here in Rome the proposed tax upon visitors will bring these extras up to about 30 per cent of the total.

Asia Minor Problem
The Government has thus emerged from the ordeal of Genoa with an enhanced prestige. But it still has to face difficult questions; and, being a coalition Cabinet, is exposed to all the changes which menace combina-

tions of different groups. One of the foreign problems confronting the Cabinet has to do with Asia Minor. The Italian troops have been withdrawn from the valley of the Meander, and thus, having previously evacuated Adalia, Italy has no more soldiers in Asia Minor. This withdrawal displeases the Nationalists, who see in it a further step in the policy of renunciations connected by them with Count Sforza.

All the Italian troops have also evacuated Albania, since the recent return home of the battalion which garrisoned Scutari on behalf of the Allies. Thus Italy's only overseas commitments, outside her three African colonies, are the islet of Saseno in the bay of Valona, and the 13 Southern Sporades, which their Governor, Count Bosdari, has just described as "Our islands," thereby provoking a Greek press campaign.

Besides these, Italy has received under the Treaty of Sevres in full possession another Aegean island, that of Kastellorizo. Those who are not Nationalists will probably approve as a wise policy the withdrawal of Italy from such a hornet's nest as Albania and the avoidance of any possible collision with the Greeks in the Meander valley. Money in the present state of the Italian finances would be, according to these critics, better spent at home.

New Party Founded

Although the Fascist and their rivals have respected the truce at Genoa, they have continued their conflicts in several other towns. The writer recently found the Communist Municipal Council of Tivoli shut up and besieged by Fascist in the town hall. And Tivoli is only 18 miles from Rome. Still there has been a diminution in the number of these faction fights. There has been, however, an increase in the number of parties, for a new party with the label of "Democratic-Social" has just been founded.

It would surely have been wiser, in view of the powerfully organized Roman Catholic and Socialist parties, to have fused "all the democratic forces in a single party," as Signor Alessio, a shrewd old parliamentary Radical, proposed. For the lesson of the last two general elections was that, under the new electoral system, only large, organized groups can fight successfully.

Instead of to the Liberals, political power falls to the more closely united parties, numerically their inferiors in the country. The new group will have a divided tendency to the Left. It will be constructive rather than dogmatically Liberal, and aims at obtaining the peasants' votes, now generally given to the Roman Catholics or the Socialists. The activity of the Roman Catholic party's "boss," Don Sturzo, during the Genoa Conference, showed how powerful that group is. For this Sicilian priest, who is not even a deputy, went to Genoa and held colloquies with the leading foreign delegates, as if he were a plenipotentiary.

King Greets Bolsheviks
Meanwhile, the Archbishop of Genoa sat at meat and exchanged signed "menus" with the Bolsheviks, and the

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Jesuits sent a relief mission to Russia.
The Socialists likewise were active in seeing the Russian delegates, whereas the Liberal leaders remained outside the Conference.

Some old-fashioned senators would have wished the King to have imitated them, for his reception of the Bolsheviks there was criticized in Conservative circles. As he went thither, it was probably inevitable that he should receive all the delegates, whether Royalists or Bolsheviks; but there was no special reason why he should have gone. Only Royalty in these days usually thinks it politic to be polite to extreme parties, on the policy that the Conservatives will in any case be on the side of the Crown.

In Italy a democratic monarchy commends itself to the masses of the people, and a King who is "modern" is preferred. And no king works harder or leads a simpler life than Victor Emmanuel III.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO
AGAIN TO THE FORE

By Special Cable
ROME, May 29.—Gabriele D'Annunzio is again the outstanding figure in Italian politics. The poet's conversation at his villa, Lake Gardone, with Signor d'Aragona, of the Italian Labor federation, has created the deepest impression, especially as it was only one of the many conversations he has had recently with the Labor leaders. Hand-in-hand with his interest in the different workers organization comes the news that he is likely in a few days to issue an appeal to his followers to abandon the Fascist. D'Annunzio is making a departure from his former attitude of ultra-patriotism.

ILLINOIS TELEPHONE STOCK
CHICAGO, May 29.—The Illinois Bell Telephone Company has asked the Illinois Commerce Commission for authorization of a \$10,000,000 stock issue.

GERMANY FORMS
BIG DYE COMBINE

Slowly Acquiring Controlling Interest in Foreign Concerns

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 29.—The activity of the German dye combine, the Interessen Gemeinschaft, which recently made a working agreement with the prominent French firm, the Compagnie Nationale de Matieres Colorantes et de Produits Chimiques, has now been extended to Italy, where it is said to have acquired a controlling interest in the Societa Chimica Lombarda Bianchi of Milan. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from a dye expert source that the reason for this activity is that German dyes are excluded by law from France and Italy, and the only way, therefore, that Germany is able to get a footing in these countries, is to acquire an interest in a native company already operating there.

This expert added that Great Britain's position was somewhat different. The Dye-stuffs Industry Bill safeguards British dye companies against foreign competition, and German companies are forbidden by law from acquiring an interest, whether direct or indirect, in any British dye company. The leading dye companies in Great Britain include the Clayton Aniline Dye Company, Ltd., which is said to be of Swiss origin, and the British Dye-stuffs Corporation, Ltd.

The resignation was recently announced from the latter of Dr. Levinstein on the grounds that the company was not in a position to compete successfully with its Swiss and German rivals. While this apparently points to the prospect of a fierce commercial struggle for the possession of the world's dye trade, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that this idea is scouted in commercial circles. It may be added that

while Germany is prohibited from obtaining any interest in British dye companies, the converse does not hold good—there is no reason why British capital should not, if it wishes to, be interested in German dye companies.

BRIEFS TO BE SUBMITTED
NEW YORK, May 29.—An action brought by independent stockholders of the Remington Typewriter Company to have results of the last annual election set aside on the ground that voting tallies were not legally appointed was heard before Supreme Court Justice Wasservogel today. He reserved decision and ordered both sides to submit briefs.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STRAUSS IS NEW
EPEE CHAMPION

Defeats Nunes, Defending Titlist,
After a Lively Extra Bout,
to Determine the Tie

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 28.—Albert Strauss of the French Y. M. C. A. here, won the United States national outdoor epee fencing title yesterday in the annual championship held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers League of America on the green sward at Traver's Island. After a lively clash in an extra bout to determine a tie the Y. M. C. A. star snatched the epee crown from Leo Nunes, the defending champion of the New York A. C.

Thirteen fencers entered the contest and Strauss and Nunes qualified on Strip No. 2, which held seven aspirants. In the final strip, champion and defender scored a similar number of victories. With the fencers deadlocked with two victories and one defeat each a fence-off was ordered. In this clash Strauss' blade struck home as the Y. M. C. A. star leaped in on the attack, after about five minutes of skillful parrying and maneuvering.

The victory in the extra bout gave Strauss a record of seven victories and three defeats in the tournament, a record of which was duplicated by Nunes. The new champion qualified on Strip 2, with four victories and two defeats, and went through the final strip, in which he engaged three rivals, with only one setback. The defeat for Strauss on the final strip was a double touch against Nunes, which under the F. E. C. A. rules counts a loss for both principals.

Strauss previously had administered the only defeat to Nunes, in the elimination trials on Strip 2. Nunes displayed typical form in the elimination trials, vanquishing all opposition until he met Strauss. The Mercuryfoot fencer led Strip 2 with five victories and one setback. In the final strip he eliminated Jorgen Aabye and Charles A. Bill, clubmates, but double touched with Strauss for his only reverse.

Aabye and Bill qualified from Strip No. 1, but were overwhelmed in the final Aabye's qualifying score was four victories and one defeat and Bill's was three victories and two defeats. R. W. Dutcher of the New York A. C., former national champion, was a competitor on Strip No. 1, which held six principals. The tall Mercuryfoot, however, failed to fence up to expectations and was eliminated with two victories and three setbacks.

The competitors were:
Jorgen Aabye, New York A. C.; Charles A. Bill, New York A. C.; R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C.; J. C. Schaeffer, New York A. C.; Leo Nunes, New York A. C.; E. L. Kirby, New York A. C.; H. J. Bolton, Yale University; Arthur Murray, Washington Square Fencers Club; Peter Mijer, Washington Square Fencers Club; C. Vernon Webb, Washington Square Fencers Club; Albert Strauss, French Y. M. C. A.; L. B. Riley, Yale University; and H. A. Hirsch, Fencers' Club. The summary:

Strip No. 1—Jorgen Aabye defeated Dutcher, Bill, Bolton and Murray. Won 4 bouts, lost 1. C. A. Bill defeated Dutcher, Mijer and Murray. Won 3, lost 2. R. W. Dutcher defeated Bolton and Murray, double touched with Mijer. Won 2, lost 3. Peter Mijer defeated Aabye and Murray, double touched Dutcher and Bolton. Won 2, lost 5. Charles A. Bill defeated Aabye and Bill, double touched Strauss. Won 2 bouts, lost 1. Albert Strauss defeated Aabye and Bill, double touched Nunes. Won 2, lost 1. Aabye defeated Bill. Won 1, lost 2. Bill lost 3. Fence-off.

Albert Strauss defeated Leo Nunes.

CRESCENT A. C. BEATS
CANADIAN PLAYERS

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Crescent Athletic Club lacrosse players defeated the University of Toronto 12 in a fast game held at the Bay Ridge grounds yesterday afternoon, 2 to 1. Fast running and clever passing featured the contest, in which both teams seemed to be very strong, and it was due to this that the score was kept down. The Canadians are guests of the Crescent A. C. at the Bay Ridge clubhouse and will play another game tomorrow afternoon. The summary:

CRESCENT A. C. TORONTO
V. Kennedy, Melstrell, Kennedy, H. Kilpatrick, Scott, 1st a. 1st a. Evans, Taylor, 2d a. 2d a. Wilson, O'Rourke, 2d a. 2d a. McBride, Collins, 2d a. 2d a. Usher, Brower, 2d a. 2d a. McGee, Andrews, 2d a. 2d a. Sparks, Holman, 1st d. 1st d. D'Easum, Hartigan, 2d d. 2d d. Henderson, Cypriot, 2d d. 2d d. Irwin, Darnes, 2d d. 2d d. Smith, 2d d. 2d d.

Score—Crescent Athletic Club 2, University of Toronto 1. Goals—Taylor 3, for Crescent A. C.; Kilpatrick 1, for Toronto. Referee—W. Wardell. Time—Two 25m. periods.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD
HONOLULU, T. H., May 28.—John Weismuller of Chicago broke the world's record for swimming the 100 yards back stroke last night when he defeated Warren Kealoha of Honolulu in 1m. 44.5s. The former record, 1m. 52.5s., was made by Kealoha.

OKLAHOMA ELECTS CAPTAIN
NORMAN, Okla., May 27 (Special).—N. T. McLaughlin '23, University of Oklahoma second baseman, was elected to the captaincy of the 1923 baseball team at the annual election held Saturday. McLaughlin will succeed Adam Seitz '22 to the leadership and be a one-year letter man with Oklahoma.

EASTERN COLLEGE TRACK
SEASON SUCCESSFUL ONE

I. C. A. A. A. STANDING	
University of California	40%
Princeton University	26%
Leland Stanford Jr. University	26%
Cornell University	21%
University of Pennsylvania	18%
Harvard University	14%
Penn State College	14%
Lafayette College	10%
Yale University	10%
Columbia University	8%
Dartmouth College	7%
Boston College	7%
Georgetown University	6%
Rutgers College	4%
Bates College	4%
Amherst College	2%
Syracuse University	2%
Bowdoin College	2%
New York University	1%

The eastern United States intercollegiate track and field championship season of 1922, which came to a close with the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America meet in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, was a very successful one and resulted in the placing on the books of a number of new college and district records as well as four and possibly five new intercollegiate meet records for the college athletes to strive to better in years to come. The freshman classes at some of the big colleges are going to send up to their varsity teams a number of fine athletes next year and the outlook for 1923 is very promising. No better climax for the 1922 season could have been provided than the big intercollegiate meet in the Stadium Saturday. Performances ruled very close and four new records were made in addition to one other which was bettered, but may not be allowed on account of a strong wind favoring the runner.

University of California won the meet for the second successive time with a total score of 40½ points. California now has two legs on the big five-year trophy, while Cornell has four and University of Pennsylvania one. Princeton was second to California with 31 points and Leland Stanford Junior University third, with 26½.

Of the four new records made, two were for events in the program for the first time. G. A. Bronder, Pennsylvania, made one of these in the 100-yard dash, which he won with a throw of 185 ft. 8½ in., and the other by S. G. Hartman of Stanford, in the discus, with a throw of 140 ft. ¾ in. J. W. Merchant of California broke one of the two old records which were bettered when he threw the hammer 171 ft. 2 in., and Capt. L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, broke the other when he won the high jump at 6 ft. 4½ in. The other old record which was bettered, but which may not be allowed on account of a strong favoring wind was for the 100-yard dash, which J. A. LeConey, Lafayette, won in 9.7-10s.

The acceptance of this record is now in the hands of the executive committee of the association.

Merchant was the high individual scorer of the meet with 13 points to his credit. He made five in the hammer throw, four in the shotput, two in the broad jump and two in the javelin. This is the best all-around showing made in one of these track meets since 1900 when A. C. Kraenzlein of Pennsylvania made 18 points by winning the high and low hurdles and the 100-yard dash and taking second in the running broad jump, a second only counting three points in those days.

There were two double winners, Hartman taking the shotput and discus throw and LeConey winning the 100 and 220-yard dashes. Allen Woodring, Syracuse, the favorite for the 220-yard dash was forced to withdraw after running the final in the 100-yard dash.

It is interesting to note that California won through great strength in the field events, 35½ of her points coming from there and only five from track events. Twelve of the 35½ were made in the discus and javelin throws, the two new events on the program. Princeton, the favorite for the field events and did not score in the two new events of the high jump or pole vault.

100-YARD DASH
First Semi-Final Heat—Won by F. K. Lovejoy, Cornell; E. J. Rusnak, Yale, second; E. C. Sudden, Stanford, third. Time—10.1-10s.

Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by J. A. LeConey, Lafayette; F. K. Lovejoy, Cornell, second; C. R. McKim, Princeton, third; E. C. Sudden, Stanford, fourth; E. J. Rusnak, Yale, fifth. Time—9.7-10s.

Final Heat—Won by J. A. LeConey, Lafayette; E. C. Sudden, Stanford, second; F. K. Lovejoy, Cornell, third; M. M. Kirksey, Stanford, fourth; E. C. Sudden, Stanford, fifth. Time—9.7-10s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Boston College; W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, second; O. D. Hendrickson, California, third; A. S. Monie, Syracuse, fourth; C. F. John, Cornell, fifth. Time—49.5-10s.

880-Yard Run—Won by L. A. Brown, Pennsylvania; E. L. Johnson, Princeton, second; M. L. Shields, Penn State, third; S. B. Feldman, Penn State, fourth; J. W. Burke, Harvard, fifth; D. B. Strickler, Cornell, sixth. Time—1m. 18.4-10s.

First Semi-Final Heat—Won by O. Hayes, Stanford; H. N. Stone, Cornell, second; H. E. Barron, Penn State, third; H. F. Thayer, Harvard, fourth. Time—24.8-10s.

Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by J. C. Taylor, Princeton; H. H. Meyer, Rutgers, second; H. H. Hill, Penn State, third; S. S. Solitt, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—24.5-10s.

Heat for Third and Fourth Men—Won by H. H. Hill, Penn State, Time—27.3-10s.

Final Heat—Won by J. C. Taylor, Princeton; H. H. Meyer, Rutgers, second; O. Hayes, Stanford, third; H. H. Hill, Penn State, fourth; H. N. Stone, Cornell, fifth. Time—23.9-10s.

Running High Jump—Won by L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, height, 6 ft. 4½ in. (new record); H. P. Muller, California, and R. H. Clark, Amherst, height, 6 ft. 2½ in., tied for second; P. B. Nichols, Cornell, height, 6 ft. 1¼ in., fourth; T. J. Trever, California, height, 6 ft. ¾ in., fifth.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Robert Legendre, Georgetown, distance, 22 ft. 7¼ in.; A. E. Rose, Pennsylvania, second, distance 22 ft. 2½ in.; D. B. Lourie, Princeton, third, distance 22 ft. 1¼ in.; J. W. Merchant, California, fourth, distance 22 ft. 1¼ in.; P. B. Courtois, New York University, fifth, distance 22 ft. 1¼ in.

Pole Vault—Won by A. G. Norris, California, height, 22 ft. 6 in.; E. V. Guinlock, Cornell, height, 22 ft. 6 in.; J. P. Cornell, K. P. Libbey, Dartmouth, T. P. Gardner, Yale, and M. W. Black, Stanford, tied for second; height 22 ft. 6 in.

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VARSITY TENNIS
WIN FOR HARVARD

Two Yale Teams Defeated
Crimson Freshmen Lose

Two Harvard University tennis teams registered wins over Yale at the Divinity Courts, Cambridge, on Saturday afternoon, the victory in the varsity match being 5 to 4 and that of the second varsity by the same margin. Capt. Morris Duane of the Crimson gave the best exhibition of the day in defeating Capt. F. E. Williams.

Heat for Third and Fourth Men—Won by H. H. Hill, Penn State, Time—27.3-10s.

Final Heat—Won by J. C. Taylor, Princeton; H. H. Meyer, Rutgers, second; O. Hayes, Stanford, third; H. H. Hill, Penn State, fourth; H. N. Stone, Cornell, fifth. Time—23.9-10s.

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Schoolboy Sets a
New World's Record

Tosses 12-Pound Shot 56 Feet
in National Interscholastic

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 28.—Clarence Houser of Oxnard, Cal., set a new world's record with the 12-pound shot by tossing it 56 feet Saturday at the eighteenth annual National Interscholastic championship track and field meet of University at Stagg Field here. A national interscholastic mark was set up by William

Heat for Third and Fourth Men—Won by H. H. Hill, Penn State, Time—27.3-10s.

Final Heat—Won by J. C. Taylor, Princeton; H. H. Meyer, Rutgers, second; O. Hayes, Stanford, third; H. H. Hill, Penn State, fourth; H. N. Stone, Cornell, fifth. Time—23.9-10s.

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NEW RECORDS IN
HENLEY REGATTA

U. S. Naval Academy Wins Two
Races on Schuylkill River

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—This year's American Henley Regatta, which was held on the Schuylkill River, Saturday, goes down in history as one of the best of the 18 that have now taken place. The racing was most interesting, with the United States Naval Academy winning more races than any other college and five new records established, four of them by bettering previous marks and the fifth being for a new event.

The races were over the regular Henley course of 1.5-1.6 miles. In the race for 150-pound eight-oared shells the University of Pennsylvania won in the record time of 6m. 41.2-5s. T. J. Rooney, Undine Barge Club set a new mark of 7m. 52.4-5s. in the second singles sculls race. The Vesper Boat Club won the special inter-club second eight-oared shell race in the new time of 6m. 46.1-5s. The Undine Barge Club double-sculls crew made a new record of 7m. 20.3-5s., and the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia established a record of 6m. 54-5s. in winning the special mile interscholastic race.

The United States Naval Academy won the Stewards Challenge Cup in the big race of the day by two lengths over the Pennsylvania varsity in 6m. 28.1-5s. The Midshipmen also won the freshman race by a few feet over Pennsylvania in 6m. 43.1-5s. Harvard's third varsity sprang a surprise by winning the race for third varsity crews in 6m. 42.2-5s. Princeton won the race for junior varsity eights in 6m. 33.4-5s. The summary:

First Eight-Oared Shells—Won by U. S. Naval Academy; Pennsylvania, second; Union Boat Club of Boston, third. Time—6m. 28.1-5s.

Third College Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Harvard; U. S. Naval Academy, second; Princeton, third; Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—6m. 46.2-5s.

Second Single Sculls—Won by T. J. Rooney, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 52.4-5s.

First Four Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; West Philadelphia Boat Club, second. Time—7m. 20.3-5s.

Special Interclub Second Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Austin, Texas and Oxnard, Cal., second; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—6m. 46.1-5s.

First Double Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; Bachelors Barge Club, second; Vesper Boat Club, third; Malta Boat Club, fourth. Time—6m. 20.3-5s.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEBRASKA TRACK TEAM WINS MEET

Three Records Are Broken in 15th Annual Missouri Valley Conference Meeting

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 27 (Special)—University of Nebraska won the fifteenth annual Missouri Valley Conference track and field meet here today, scoring 49 points. The University of Kansas was second with 34.1-6 points. Iowa State College placed third with 30.1-3 points. The K. S. A. was fourth with 22.1-6 points, and the University of Missouri was fifth with 17.1-3 points.

Three conference records were broken. E. G. Smith '22, captain of the Nebraska team, broke the record in the 220-yard dash, winning this race in 21.3-10. He also tied the record of 9.4-5 in the 100-yard dash. L. M. Rathbun '22 of Iowa State lowered his own record in the two-mile run, making a new mark of 24:42. The University of Nebraska one-half mile relay lowered the record in this race, winning it in the fast time of 1m. 28.2-5.

The Nebraska team showed its superiority by placing in 12 of the 16 events listed. The Scarlet and Cream team failed to place only in the 220-yard low hurdles, the pole vault, the two-mile and the javelin.

Capt. E. L. Bradley '22 of Kansas was the high point man of the meet, making 20. He placed first in the 120-yard high hurdles, the discus throw, the shotput, and the broad jump. Brutus K. Hamilton '22, the Missouri captain and Olympic star, was second in individual standing with 10.1-3 points.

The races today saw several upsets. P. M. O'Leary '22, the Kansas quarter-mile champion of last year, failed to place in the 440-yard dash in the meet today. L. T. Paul '22, the Grinnell College star sprinter, who won first place in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes in the conference meet in St. Louis last year, was forced to take third place in both of these races. Smith of Nebraska and W. R. Irwin of Kansas state placing first and second respectively in these events. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. G. Smith, Nebraska; W. R. Irwin, Kansas State, second; L. T. Paul, Grinnell, third; David Noble, Nebraska, fourth. Time—9.4-5.

220-Yard Dash—Won by E. G. Smith, Nebraska; W. R. Irwin, Kansas State, second; L. T. Paul, Grinnell, third; F. W. Burdell, Missouri, fourth. Time—21.3-10.

440-Yard Dash—Won by A. E. Woelters, Iowa State; James Bier, Washington, second; M. H. Layton, Nebraska, third; J. T. Mangum, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—1m. 11-5.

880-Yard Run—Won by O. Higgins, Iowa State; A. E. Woelters, Iowa State, second; A. M. Hamer, Central Wesleyan College, third; Maurice Gardner, Nebraska, fourth. Time—5m. 42-10.

1.5-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—1m. 11-5.

Two-Mile Run—Won by L. M. Rathbun, Iowa State; C. G. Kukendall, Kansas State, second; A. R. Massey, Kansas, third; Frank McKee, Kansas Wesleyan, fourth. Time—12m. 42-10.

10-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—5m. 42-10.

15-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—8m. 11-5.

20-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—11m. 28-2-5.

30-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—17m. 11-5.

40-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—22m. 11-5.

50-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—28m. 11-5.

60-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—34m. 11-5.

70-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—40m. 11-5.

80-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—46m. 11-5.

90-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—52m. 11-5.

100-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—58m. 11-5.

110-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—64m. 11-5.

120-Mile Run—Won by E. W. Allen, Nebraska; R. W. Feltz, Drake, second; G. W. Weller, Nebraska, third; J. H. Probert, Iowa State, fourth. Time—70m. 11-5.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN CLUB WINS MEET

Makes Clean Sweep in Track and Field Championships

NEW YORK, May 28—Ericson and Henry Stenberg led the Swedish-American Athletic Club team to victory yesterday in the spring track and field championships of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League, held at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. The Brooklyn clubmen, making a clean sweep of victories in all events on track and field, emerged from the meet with the one-sided total of 54 points. The Norwegian Turn Society's team enjoyed the modest total of 17 points and the Finnish-American A. C. was third with 14.

The overwhelming success of the Swedish-American team yesterday practically insures the club the championship for another year. The points scored in this meet will be added to the points for the fall games in determining the annual title.

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. Erickson, Swedish-American A. C.; L. E. Prim, Norwegian T. S.; second; S. Hansen, Norwegian T. S.; third. Time—11.5.

440-Yard Run—Won by T. Erickson, Swedish-American A. C.; A. Fager, Finnish-American A. C.; second; E. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C.; third. Time—4m. 42-10.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C.; L. E. Prim, Norwegian T. S.; second; A. Fager, Finnish-American A. C.; third. Time—4m. 42-10.

One Seven-eighths Mile Medley Relay—Won by Swedish-American A. C.; Norwegian T. S.; second; Swedish A. C.; Bridgeport, third. Time—3m. 42-10.

120-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by H. Stenberg, Swedish-American A. C.; R. Vikstrom, Swedish-American A. C.; second; B. Sandquist, Swedish-American A. C.; third. Time—1m. 11-5.

120-Yard High Jump—Won by C. S. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C.; V. Winsjansen, Norwegian T. S.; second; A. Fosse, Swedish-American A. C.; third. Time—4m. 42-10.

120-Yard Pole Vault—Won by H. Stenberg, Swedish-American A. C.; C. S. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C.; second; V. Winsjansen, Norwegian T. S.; third. Time—4m. 42-10.

120-Yard Shot Put—Won by A. Nilson, Swedish-American A. C.; A. 44.3m; O. Carlberg, Norwegian T. S.; 42.1m; G. Anderson, Norwegian T. S.; 41.1m.

Discus Throw—Won by F. Ericson, Swedish-American A. C.; 103.7m; G. Magnuson, Viking A. C.; 99.7m; S. G. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C.; 95.7m.

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Discus Throw—Won by F. Ericson, Swedish-American A. C.; 103.7m; G. Magnuson, Viking A. C.; 99.7m; S. G. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C.; 95.7m.

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Steps Taken Toward a New Conference

Eleven Indiana Institutions Are Represented at Meeting

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 26 (Special)—Definite steps toward the formation of an Indiana intercollegiate conference, governed by the eligibility rules of the "Big Ten" western conference, and to take effect Sept. 1, 1923, were made here tonight at a meeting of representatives of 11 Indiana universities, colleges, and normal schools. The discussion regarding the formation of the new conference was almost entirely on the matter of adopting the one-year residence rule, which requires that freshmen students be barred from participation in varsity sports. Purdue University, Indiana, and Notre Dame universities are at present the only colleges in the State using the one-year residence rule.

The deliberations at the meeting tonight are subject to the decisions of the faculty boards of the various colleges. The meeting was held at the Hotel Wabash, where the new conference will meet in Indianapolis June 15, at which time a constitution will be drawn up and permanent officers elected. The following temporary officers were chosen tonight: N. A. Kellogg of Purdue University, K. K. Rockne of Notre Dame University, who will be president, and Vincent Bottling of his long time alma mater, De Paul University, and Henry Gelston of Butler College will form a temporary executive committee.

AMES CLOSSES SEASON WITH TWO VICTORIES

AMES, Ia., May 27 (Special)—Iowa State College and the University of Missouri closed their Missouri Valley Conference baseball season here today in a double-header, both games of which were won by Iowa State. The lowly placed valley team played championship ball throughout the 14 innings of the two seven-inning games, winning the first 4 to 1, and the second 2 to 1.

Three double plays were completed by Iowa State, one in the first game and two in the second. Missouri out-hit Ames, chalking up a total of 14 hits in the 14 innings to eight for its opponents, but this advantage was overcome by the superior fielding of Iowa State.

Ames opened the first encounter with two runs in the initial period, two bases on balls given by H. D. Fricklin '23, in the box for Missouri, a single by E. W. Hunkle '24, Iowa State second baseman, and an unsteady throw by the Missouri catcher accounted for the rallies. Iowa State over another run in the second inning, and one in the fifth. Fricklin was relieved by F. A. Harrison '23 in the last half of the second inning. Harrison allowed only one hit during the remainder of the first game.

In the second game Missouri got at least one man on base in every inning but the brilliant fielding of the Iowa State team repeatedly cut off scores. The first three Missouri batters in the second inning singled, the next batter hit to centerfield, where Edward Mcneough '23 made a beautiful catch and threw to home to get a runner; the third out was an easy fly. Missouri scored its only run in the last inning, two singles were followed by a strike-out and two bases on balls. Mcneough again saved the day by making a difficult catch in deep center and holding the runner at third with a splendid throw home. The scores by innings:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Iowa State 2 1 0 0 1 0 4 4 0
Missouri 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 0
Batteries—Durland, Smith, and Whitaker; Harrison, Fricklin, and Murphy; Umpire—T. F. McFarland. Time—1h. 23m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Iowa State 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 4 0
Missouri 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 1
Batteries—Durland, Smith, and Whitaker; Harrison, Fricklin, and Murphy; Umpire—T. F. McFarland. Time—1h. 23m.

OHIO STATE WINS A HEAVY HITTING GAME

EVANSTON, Ill., May 29 (Special)—Ohio State University defeated Northwestern University, 17 to 3, in a Western Conference baseball game here Saturday. Northwestern's heavy hitting was probably responsible for the defeat of the Purple.

Northwestern got off to a fast start in the first inning, by working a fast double play and scoring one run at their turn at bat. R. T. Fesler '23 of Ohio knocked out a fast liner to E. W. Taber '23, Northwestern's third baseman, who threw to First Base. Men P. E. Williams '22, who threw to Louis Trautman '22, at home, putting out A. Windette '22. Trautman made a perfect throw to second base and retired M. Matusoff '23.

The Bäckeyes came back in the second inning and overcame the one-run lead that Joseph Bryant '23 had made for the Purple when he sent a long triple to right field and scored on a passed ball. In the fifth, sixth and ninth innings Ohio State succeeded in making 12 hits for a total of 13 runs.

W. E. Cotter '23, in the box for Ohio State was in excellent form and was given alright support. Ohio State's fielding was consistent throughout the game. The score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Ohio State 0 2 1 0 4 0 15 17 0
Northwestern 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 6
Batteries—Cotter and Marx; Pulley and Trautman.

RACING BY FLEETS
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 29—Racing by fleets of the Jackson Park Yacht Club here is to be inaugurated tomorrow morning at 11 a. m. It is announced by C. H. J. Thorby, commodore. Ten yachts, seven sloops, four universal sloops and one schooner are entered in the race. The Bessie Bennett Cup is to be awarded to the yacht making the fastest corrected time under the Seawanhaka rule.

HARVARD TAKES FIRST SERIES

Crimson Makes It Two Straight From Princeton Baseball Team

H-Y-P BASEBALL STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Harvard 2 0 1.000
Yale 0 0 1.000
Princeton 0 2 .000

PRINCETON, N. J., May 27 (Special)—By bunching five of their eight hits in the third inning, Harvard made four runs, which, with another in the sixth, were enough to defeat Princeton here today 5 to 4. The Tigers fought an uphill battle but could not quite gain the lead.

Both teams played good baseball in the field, and it was the work of the pitchers that decided the game. E. F. Goode '22, who pitched for Harvard, was frequently in trouble; but he managed to last the game out. E. F. Goode '22, who started for Princeton, had been driven from the game in the third. C. C. Townsend '24 went in, and was the hero of the game from the Princeton standpoint. He allowed only two hits and no earned runs, but his teammates could not score enough to win.

Successful hits by E. C. Lincoln '22, Lewis Gordon '24, Capt. A. J. Conlon '22, George Owen '23 and Percy Jenkins '24 brought in four runs in the third, all of them scoring except Jenkins, Beebe then struck out H. C. Janin, ended the inning. Harvard got the winning run in the sixth when Jenkins got to second on Vincent Bottling's error of his long fly, took third on Janin's sacrifice, and scored on L. A. Hallcock's infield hit. Princeton scored two runs in the third on bases on balls to W. B. McIlvaine '23, Capt. W. S. MacPhee '22 and Botting and Owen's error on the field. In the sixth, Lincoln and Townsend and a sacrifice fly by D. W. Gotschall and one in the seventh, when MacPhee got an infield hit, went to second on Botting's scratch hit, stole third and came home on Townsend's sacrifice completed the scoring.

HARVARD AB R H P O A E
Lincoln, 3b 1 2 1 0 0
Gordon, rf 1 0 0 2 0 0
Clark, ss 1 0 0 2 0 0
Conlon, 1b 1 2 2 1 2
Jenkins, 2b 1 0 0 1 1
Janin, cf 3 0 2 4 0 0
Hallcock, cf 4 0 0 4 0 0
Murphy, 3b 4 0 0 3 0 1
Goode, p 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total 34 5 3 27 8 4

PRINCETON AB R H P O A E
McIlvaine, 1b 1 2 2 0 0
MacPhee, 2b 4 2 3 4 1
Botting, 3b 2 2 2 4 1
Jenkins, 2b 3 1 1 3 1
Townsend, rf 3 0 1 1 2
Berg, ss 3 0 0 1 4
Cooper, lf 3 0 1 3 1
Gotschall, 3b 0 0 0 0 1
Beebe, p 3 0 0 0 0
Garity, rf 1 0 0 0 0
Total 31 4 7 27 15 4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Harvard 0 0 4 0 6 7 8 9
Princeton 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0
Sacrifice hits—Janin, Townsend, Berg, Gotschall, Stolen bases—Lincoln, Conlon, MacPhee, Botting. Bases on balls—Owen, Goode 5, off Townsend 3. Left on bases—Princeton 8, Harvard 4. Struck out—By Townsend 5, by Beebe 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Goode (Cooper). Double plays—Botting to Cooper, Jefferies to MacPhee, Jenkins to Owen. Time—2h. 13m. Umpire—Richard Nallin and Robert Emile.

ELECTS 1923 TENNIS CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H., May 28—Wallis E. Howe Jr. '23 of Bristol, R. I., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College tennis team for next year here today. He captained the freshman quartet two years ago and has been second man on the varsity for the past two seasons. He won the New England intercollegiate doubles title, partnering with C. W. Saunders '22, both this year and last.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS
Harvard 5, Princeton 4.
Holy Cross 14, Lehigh 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Rutgers 2.
Boston College 5, Vermont 1.
Yale 6, Cornell 0.
Williams 8, Wesleyan 6.
Union 3, Amherst 2.
Bowdoin 12, Tufts 9.
Colgate 12, Rochester 8.
Massachusetts A. C. 7, Clark 6.
Yale 1925 5, Phillips Exeter 4.
Swarthmore 18, Haverford 7.
Albright 11, Misenberg 4.
Villanova 6, Lebanon Valley 2.
Dartmouth 5, Brown 4.
Colby 6, Bates 3.
Princeton 1925 8, Harvard 1925 4.
Michigan 5, Chicago 0.
Ohio State 7, Northwestern 3.
Rensselaer Poly T. Hamilton 1.
R. I. State 14, Trinity 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION RESULTS SATURDAY
Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 2.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 0.
Little Rock 5, Atlanta 4.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 0.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 0.
Princeton 1925 8, Harvard 1925 4.
Michigan 5, Chicago 0.
Ohio State 7, Northwestern 3.
Rensselaer Poly T. Hamilton 1.
R. I. State 14, Trinity 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Memphis 4, New Orleans 3.
Atlanta 2, Nashville 1.
Mobile 8, Chattanooga 0.

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THRILLING FINISH IN BRITISH AMATEUR

E. W. Holderness Captures Golf Championship Title by Defeating John Caven

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 29—The British amateur golf championship final at Prestwick on Saturday provided a great international struggle between the Scotsman and Englishman, neither of whom had previously reached the final stage in this competition. The winner, Ernest W. Holderness of Walton Heath, who thus achieves fame for at least another year, is a permanent official at the Home Office and represented the British golfers against the United States last year. He reached the final round after disposing of H. H. Hilton, four times amateur champion since 1900, and W. I. Hunter, last year's champion and a strong favorite this year, while his opponent John Caven, who is a young golfer from Paisley, had a convincing passage through the early rounds without meeting any of the players who were fancied for the event.

The week's play had been favored with glorious weather, consequently the crowd of spectators was larger than ever. They saw most exciting golf—chiefly characterized by execrable putting—starting with a brilliant defeat in the first round of C. J. H. Tolley, champion in 1920, by Robinson. This was entirely due to bad putting. Next R. H. Wethered, captain of the Oxford University team and brother to Miss Joyce Wethered, woman champion this year, lost unexpectedly to Robert Scott, Jr., of Glasgow. Wethered, probably the hardest hitter in the world, was beaten through the missing of a two-foot putt. The same tale describes the defeat of Hunter by the new champion. Hunter having a two-foot putt for a win, missed it and stymied himself, thus losing the hole and becoming 2 down at the sixteenth hole, instead of all square.

The American competitors likewise fell victims to the prevailing weakness. J. G. Anderson of St. Louis, who carried the American flag to the fourth round (farther than any other American competitor), finally beat himself by missing some easy short putts on a half dozen greens. Unexpectedly the final round produced almost the best golf of the meeting despite the fact that over 20,000 spectators followed the game and the players often had to wait five minutes or longer while the lookers were being coaxed, cojoned or pushed out of line of fire. Sometimes they were not pushed far enough and at the thirteenth hole Holderness was saved a stroke by the kindly intervention of somebody's head which prevented the ball from disappearing into the depths of the rough, which at Prestwick is quite rightly very rough indeed. Holderness at this stage was only 1 up. He won that hole, lost the next but heaved the sixth with 2 up again. Caven brought him back to 1 up at the seventeenth—or, thirty-fifth, for they had played two rounds—and then at the last hole held a five-yard putt for a 3. Holderness had a 3½-yard putt for a half, which would give him the match. He played and the ball trickled slowly towards the hole and after some hesitation—decided to go in and give him the match. It was a thrilling ending to a thrilling game wherein both the competitors greatly distinguished themselves not only by their play, but by fine sportsmanship.

WASHINGTON WINS A TWO-GAME SERIES
SEATTLE, Wash., May 28 (Special)—The University of Washington baseball team won a two-game series for the Northwest championship from the State College of Washington, here Friday and Saturday. The score of the first game was 6 to 2 and the second 10 to 2.

The superior hitting of the university men and the almost perfect fielding of the infield was largely responsible for the victories. In the first game Frick, pitching for W. S. C., held the local team to one hit until the sixth inning, when Wells and Captain McMahon both hit and scored. The sixth inning of the second game was also a bad one for W. S. C. as Washington scored six runs. The score by innings:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Washington 0 2 0 3 2 4 9 1
Washington State 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 1
Batteries—Frick and Sandberg; Gardner and Maloney.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R H E
Washington 1 0 0 0 6 2 1 10 8
Washington State 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 6
Batteries—Skadan and Bray; Setzer and Miles.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

At Lake Michigan

FATHER drove up to a grove of trees; then he got out and hitched Doll to a tree. Mother and June and Marjorie and Cosette all got out. June hunted around for the big lunch basket and Marjorie lent a hand. They set the basket down on the ground. In the near distance was Lake Michigan, blue and flowing. It was the first time that June had seen Lake Michigan.

"Bow wow! Bow!" said Cosette, looking around at Mother and then looking at Lake Michigan. "Wow!"

"All right, Cosette; we'll go wading, soon."

"Oh, it will be swimming!" said June. "Marjorie, it will be swimming."

"I can't swim," said Marjorie. "Oh, well, we can learn. I guess Cosette can swim. I've heard of people learning to swim, just looking at dogs when they swim. Mother, did you ever hear that?"

"Just a minute, June," said Mother. "What did you do with the knives and forks and spoons?"

"They are in that brown paper parcel, under the seat. Here they are with the cushions."

"Uncle, did you ever swim, when you were a little boy?" said Marjorie.

"I don't remember that I ever did, Marjorie. I used to go in the brook, when we washed the sheep. I remember that very well."

"When did you wash the sheep?"

"Always in the spring. It had to be done, before the shearing."

"Was the brook as blue as Lake Michigan?"

"No. I never saw anything so blue as Lake Michigan."

Down to the Sands

Marjorie took Father by the hand and they walked through the clump of trees to the sands. For miles, they could see nothing but sands.

"These are dunes," said Father. "Dunes—dunes—" said Marjorie. "What a beautiful word! It sounds like the wind!"

"What sounds like the wind, Marjorie?" said June, running to catch up with Father and taking him by the other hand.

"Uncle says these sands are dunes. I sounds like the wind."

"Father, why haven't we ever been here before, Father? It is so beautiful, here!"

"Oh, there are lots of places that we've never been to. But we'll go, some day."

The blue water was rushing in and breaking over the sands. On the horizon line they could see a steamer outward bound for Chicago. She grew smaller and smaller. There was no sound but the blue water, breaking ceaselessly on the sands. The children stopped talking and stood there with Father.

"It will be evening here, won't it, Father, and then late night, and then morning, just as everywhere?" asked June, finally.

Father said it would.

"And the sands go right on being sands, Uncle, just the same?" asked Marjorie.

Father said they did.

"And the sun comes up, always, Father?"

"Yes."

"And it doesn't matter at all to the waters that we are here?"

Father said it didn't matter, in the least.

"Some day I am going to sail out on blue waters," said June. "I really am. I am going to be a sailor and sail."

"So am I," said Marjorie.

"Wow," said Cosette, who was running as fast as her legs could fly and heard the last part of the conversation.

"I am," said June. "Stop laughing, Father. I am!"

"All right," said Father. "I have no objections. Start right along."

"I want to go wading, Uncle."

"Well, here, now, suppose we stop talking and begin to play," said Father.

Running Into the Waves

Mother came up with the children's bathing suits. The water washed up and washed up, with a soft sound. The children were soon running into the waves. The waves came to meet them, and the white foam burst over their feet and splashed up into their faces. Cosette hopped straight over a little wave.

"Cosette seems to be enjoying herself," said Mother.

"Wake up, wake up! Spring is here!" called the robin.

Timothy Snail peeped out of his shell. Yes, the winter was gone, and now he could start on his travels. He moved slowly down the wall, until he reached the ground. How nice it seemed to be traveling again! Although he had to carry his house, he was quite happy. Presently, he overtook a family of cousins.

"Why, here's Timothy," said one. "Where are you going this year?"

Now Timothy had really no plans, but, feeling that he ought to have a destination, he replied: "To see the world!"

His uncle and his aunt drew in their horns in dismay. Never had one of their family ventured beyond the garden. They warned Timothy, but, having made such a statement, he felt bound to act upon it. So he bade his relatives good morning and set off.

At last he reached the iron gate, beyond which he had never been. He crept under the gate, and now he was out in the big world. He was on some grass that bordered a high road, and it was very pleasant after the gravelled garden path. He made the

acquaintance of a little snail, in a black and white house, who was clinging to a buttercup stalk.

"Will you kindly tell me where this road leads?" said Timothy Snail, politely.

"That way to the town, this way to the river," was the reply.

"Timothy thought he would like to see the river, so he kept on in the same direction. He saw many strange creatures, but all were quite friendly. The grass was juicy and tender and there was water in the ditch, so he fared very well. For days he plodded on, and thought he should never get to the river. Then, one day, he heard a lap-lap and a swish-swish, and found that he was on the bank. It was so cool there.

Timothy stayed there for many weeks. Then a surprising adventure happened to him. A little boy passed along the bank, and, seeing Timothy, put him in a basket with a number of other snails. How they were all protesting against it!

The little boy left his basket in the summer house that night, and, when he came to look at his treasures the next morning, they had all vanished. Timothy Snail had been one of the first to crawl out, and on the lawn he had met his aunt, and had discovered he was back in the old garden. He had hardly finished telling his cousins of his adventure in the big world, before another winter approached and it was time to go to sleep again!

"All right," said June, grabbing Cosette.

"Bow," said Cosette, sliding out of June's hands and running down the beach.

"That dog doesn't know how to play, Mother," said June. "Just the minute we ask her to play something, she runs as fast as she can."

"She isn't polite," said Marjorie. "Polite people always play what they're told to. Mother says, if you are polite, you always try to please your hostess."

"What is a hostess, Marjorie?" asked June.

"I don't know, but it's something we have in cities. Mother is one, sometimes."

"Well, I guess Cosette doesn't understand," said Mother. "She has her own ideas, just as you have. Just let her amuse herself."

"We are. We're letting her. See her run! I guess she's happy."

"Well," said June, "we shall have to find a new game. Father, see me splash Marjorie!"

"Uncle, see me splash June!"

"Here comes a big wave, Mother. See it splash me!"

"Oh! Ah! Oh!" said Marjorie and June, together. "We are splashed! It all went down my throat!"

"Bow," said Cosette, sitting on the sand and gazing at them.

"You are wet, too, little Cosette," said June. "You needn't laugh."

"Wow!"

"Dogs have the last word," said Father.

"What do you mean, Father?"

"Why, didn't Cosette have the last word?"

"Oh no, Father, she couldn't. I talk most, you know. I have."

"Well, now, play," said Mother. "You have the lake, so enjoy it."

At Sunset Time

The sun was going down. The lake was red and gold and green. The children had never seen a sunset on

the lake. They stood up and looked out across the fiery waters.

"See the fire in the sky, June!" said Father. "It's the clouds. You've seen it like that, at home, you know."

"Yes, Father, the sky is the same at home as here."

Mother got out the big towels and called the children to come out.

"Oh, dear, it's too bad to go," said June. "Mother, I should love to be a fish!"

"Auntie, don't tell us to come out. Please Auntie, I would much rather stay here, always!"

They came out, immediately, and hurried and got ready for supper.

up her regency: "Ladies, the home of Washington is in your charge; see to it that you keep it the home of Washington. Let no irrelevant hand change it; no vandal hands desecrate it with the finger of progress."

Let one spot in this grand country of ours be saved from change. Upon you rests this duty."

How well they have carried out their trust a visit to Mt. Vernon will show. Whatever reinforcement or building device was necessary, in order to restore or preserve the structure, it has been carefully concealed, leaving visible only the home

peace, was a busy man, for his estate was large and he personally superintended it, refusing to leave it, as did so many planters of his acquaintance, to the care of his overseers. It was, undoubtedly, due to this that his lands produced so heavily and his goods bore so high a standard. One of his largest crops was wheat, which he had milled and packed under his own supervision.

To appreciate Washington's love for Mt. Vernon, that made it the spot to which his thought turned whenever military or political activities enforced his absence, and to have a proper estimate of the sacrifices these absences entailed, it is necessary to know something of the personalities who shared Mt. Vernon with him, of the life which

He shipped directly from his own wharf, the spot where the visitors now land when approaching Mt. Vernon by boat, and so noted were his products for their quality that any barrel of flour bearing the brand of "George Washington, Mt. Vernon," was exempted from the customary inspection in the British West India ports. Even when away from Mt. Vernon, he exercised a general supervision over its affairs, and a carefully prepared report, covering all its operations, was transmitted to him weekly for his inspection and for the benefit of his counsel.

He was an early riser and could be found almost any morning in his library, from one to two hours before daylight in winter, and at dawn in summer. He kept his own accounts most carefully and methodically; his handwriting was remarkable for its neatness and uniformity. The care with which he kept his accounts and general papers has greatly contributed to the world's knowledge of him. After breakfast, he would mount his horse and ride off to visit some portion of his estate, where some special activity was in progress, leaving his guests to their own devices, to the library with its books and papers, to the river, or to the stately flower garden where, surrounded by hedges of box set out under his direction, were all the fragrant blossoms of those delightful days. Usually, whether there were guests or not, he retired for the night at about nine o'clock.

The Running of the Household

To the mistress of the house belonged the supervision of the house servants, and the spinning room, where much material was prepared for clothing the servants and where rag carpets and other fabrics were woven for the use of the family. The flower garden also received her care, and the quarters of the house servants, just beyond. At the end of the long walk, in the flower garden, still remains a little octagonal structure, known as the school room, in which it is said the Custis children were taught their early lessons. In the garden were the rose bushes, planted by Washington and named by him for his mother and Nellie Custis.

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The Move Towards Preservation

And it was to preserve this spirit of the home that Miss Cunningham charged her associates, when giving

went on there, and of the distinguished owner of its broad acres. Otherwise, Mt. Vernon, beautiful as it is, becomes only a repository for the things which belonged to a nation's hero.

The property, after Washington's death, was known as Mt. Vernon, came to Lawrence Washington by inheritance, when George, his half-brother, was only 11. Augustine, the father of the two youths, merely designated it as his estate of Hunting Creek, near Alexandria. Lawrence, who inherited the military spirit of the family, had served under Admiral Vernon, commander-in-chief of the English Navy in the West Indies, when four regiments had been raised for this service in the American Colonies. Lawrence obtained a captain's commission and so bravely conducted himself as to win the lasting friendship and confidence of the Admiral. He returned to Virginia and, in 1743, settled upon his estate on Hunting Creek. He built a house for his bride, the beautiful Anne Fairfax, whose father's acres joined his own, and named the estate Mt. Vernon in honor of the brave Admiral. The house, built at this time, was the middle portion of the present mansion, which was gradually enlarged, after George Washington became its owner.

From the time when, a youth of 11, he became an inmate of his brother's house, before this brother left it to him as a gift of love in 1753, Washington's affections began to entwine about this spot, and there is no doubt that the place itself helped in the formation of his character. It is even stated that Washington might not have been all he was, except for Mt. Vernon.

It was by no means as pretentious a residence as were many of the houses of that period, but it was typical of the dwellings then occupied by thrifty Virginia planters. It was two stories in height, with a porch overlooking the broad Potomac, and a chimney at each end, built inside, which was contrary to the prevailing style; but the house and grounds possessed a simplicity and dignity even then, before the first President planned its enlargement and proceeded upon a definite scheme for its improvement.

After the estate passed to George Washington, Mt. Vernon saw little of him for the first seven years. When less than 22 he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia upon an important commission; then followed his public activity in connection with the French and Indian wars. So it was not until he brought Mrs. Martha Custis Washington and her young children, John Parke Custis and Martha Parke Custis, to Mt. Vernon that the house entered upon its happiest days, for then began the sweet domestic life which held such charm for its illustrious master.

Mrs. Washington's Charm

Mrs. Washington was full of life, her manners winning; she loved the society of her friends, and, consequently, Mt. Vernon was seldom without a guest. Washington's diaries give quite an insight into their social life. One day the Fairfaxes, or Masons, or Thurstones would visit Mt. Vernon, and another day he and "Mrs. Washington, Mr. and Miss Custis" would take dinner at Belvoir, the country seat of the Fairfaxes. For the express use of Mrs. Washington and her lady visitors, he kept a chariot and four horses with black postillions in livery, which provoked great admiration when it appeared on the road between Mt. Vernon and Alexandria or the neighboring estates.

Washington himself, in times of

reversal

Up climbs the hill

To meet the sky;

Indeed, it climbs

So very high,

I wonder if

It ever can

Get back to where

It first began.

Deep slides the hill

Deep to the sea;

It almost slides

Away from me.

And yet I know,

If I should go,

Turn about

And upward—so—

The deep, steep slide

Would upward glide

And down would stride

The climbing side;

And, at the very end,

I'd come

Back to where

I started from.

Reversible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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The Home of Washington

up her regency: "Ladies, the home of Washington is in your charge; see to it that you keep it the home of Washington. Let no irrelevant hand change it; no vandal hands desecrate it with the finger of progress."

Let one spot in this grand country of ours be saved from change. Upon you rests this duty."

How well they have carried out their trust a visit to Mt. Vernon will show. Whatever reinforcement or building device was necessary, in order to restore or preserve the structure, it has been carefully concealed, leaving visible only the home

peace, was a busy man, for his estate was large and he personally superintended it, refusing to leave it, as did so many planters of his acquaintance, to the care of his overseers. It was, undoubtedly, due to this that his lands produced so heavily and his goods bore so high a standard. One of his largest crops was wheat, which he had milled and packed under his own supervision.

To appreciate Washington's love for Mt. Vernon, that made it the spot to which his thought turned whenever military or political activities enforced his absence, and to have a proper estimate of the sacrifices these absences entailed, it is necessary to know something of the personalities who shared Mt. Vernon with him, of the life which

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He was an early riser and could be found almost any morning in his library, from one to two hours before daylight in winter, and at dawn in summer. He kept his own accounts most carefully and methodically; his handwriting was remarkable for its neatness and uniformity. The care with which he kept his accounts and general papers has greatly contributed to the world's knowledge of him. After breakfast, he would mount his horse and ride off to visit some portion of his estate, where some special activity was in progress, leaving his guests to their own devices, to the library with its books and papers, to the river, or to the stately flower garden where, surrounded by hedges of box set out under his direction, were all the fragrant blossoms of those delightful days. Usually, whether there were guests or not, he retired for the night at about nine o'clock.

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The Master Craftsman's Careful Building of "Ships that Never Sail" A Band Leader in the A. E. F.

Visits Beethoven's Birthplace

By GEORGE KAZANEK

WHEN I reached Germany in the summer of 1919 with my Second Pioneer Band attached to the American forces, one of the first places I visited was Beethoven's birthplace at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, and was so deeply impressed with my first visit that I returned to the dear place several times each year as long as I was in the country.

In May, 1920, there was a three days' Beethoven Festival held at Bonn in Beethoven Hall, which consisted mostly of his string quartets played by the Gewand Haus Quartet from Leipzig and the Rose Quartet from Munich, with a piano solo each day by the pianist, Fembauer; on the third day, the two quartets combined and gave a very fine interpretation of Mendelssohn's octet.

The month of May in the Rhineland is something always to be remembered; everything is in bloom. The Beethoven Hall in Bonn, a very old structure, seats perhaps 1000 people. The performers take their place on a little elevated platform in the center of the hall. In the middle of each concert there is a long intermission, when everyone goes out from the hall into the garden to take the sunning (as most of the concerts are given in the morning), and are served refreshments. It was a very serious audience, quite different from the audience one meets at an opera performance; everyone well dressed, but very few over-dressed. I traveled from Bonn to Bonn in company with my friends each day, returning home in the evening.

The Garden Where He Ramped

At present, the three stories of the little house are all used as a Beethoven museum, but when Beethoven was born his family occupied the top floor only. In the little garden stands a famous statue of the master by N. Aronson of Paris. Here in this garden, little Ludwig used to romp and play as a child whenever able to steal away from his piano for a short time in the absence of his stern father.

Ludwig van Beethoven was born on the top story of this little house in Bonn-Gasse (formerly the number was 515, but at the present time it is numbered 20) on Dec. 17, 1770. The little room where the great master first saw the light of day is poor and low—so low indeed that for a full-sized man it is impossible to stand up without bending, as though nature herself forced everyone to bow. The floor is of rough boards, walls slanting; there are wreaths in the room, and in the center on a pedestal is a marble bust of Beethoven by Voss.

There are many paintings of the master, but probably the best likeness is a portrait by Ferdinand Schimon, painted from life in 1818.

Most interesting of all the paintings, however, is the portrait of Countess Teresa Brunswick, painted by von Lampi, the elder, who was one of the best portrait painters of Austria in the nineteenth century. This painting hung in Beethoven's room in Vienna. On the back of the painting is a dedication to Beethoven in the Countess's own handwriting; it is in three lines and reads:

To a rare genius.
To a great artist.
To a good man.
—From T. B.

On the second floor may be seen Beethoven's writing desk: two writing pens, a little bust of Brutus used as a paper weight, as well as two little bronze Cossacks on horses; a little bell, paper shears, his razor with bone, two seals (these seals are found on most of Beethoven's letters, as well as two instruments which he used for his string quartets).

There is a fingerboard, as well as foot pedals, from the little organ Beethoven used to play in a church when he was only 10 years old, as well as his piano. In a glass case are kept the instruments on which he used to try out his string quartets: a violin from Nicolaus Amati, 1699; second one from Josef Guarnerius, Cremona, 1718; a beautiful large viola by Vincenzo Ruger, Cremona, 1718; a violoncello by Andrea Guarnerius, Cremona, 1675. On two of these instruments is Beethoven's seal; all of them have a large "B" scratched by Beethoven's hand in the varnish. The whole quartet was presented to Beethoven by Prince Karl Lichnowsky in the year 1801 or 1802 and were played mostly by his friends when trying out the master's quartets in his house. The players were Ignaz Schuppanzigh, Louis Sina, Franz Meiss and Anton Kraft.

Many Music Men

In long, narrow, white showcases which are covered with glass, Beethoven's letters and compositions in his own handwriting can be seen, a rondo for wind instruments which was composed by the master at Bonn; a complete orchestral score in Beethoven's own handwriting of his Sixth Symphony, called the Pastoral. It is written on large paper, 16 lines to a page; altogether, 271 pages of manuscript.

Next we see an album of six songs which Beethoven composed in April, 1816, to the words of "A Jettelles." The songs are for solo voice with piano accompaniment, Op. 98, and are dedicated to Count von Lobkowitz. Near by are also the four parts to his Quartette in E-flat Major, Op. 130, dedicated to Prince Nicolas Galitzin. Next we come to a score of the Coriolanus Overture. Of interest to pianists is a copy of Beethoven's last sonata for piano, Op. 111, in C minor. On the first page is written in pencil in Beethoven's own handwriting, "13th January, 1822," and on the last page are written a few words of instruction to his copyists.

In showcase No. 3 can be seen sketches of the Egmont Overture, as well as the Moonlight Sonata, Op. 27. In showcase from Nos. 12 to 15 we see a number of Beethoven's letters, mostly addressed to the Brentano family in Frankfurt-am-Main.

The Copyist's Presumption

Very interesting is the letter which his copyist, Wolanek, wrote to Beethoven, in which he tells the master that he has done a lot of copying for Mozart and Haydn, and that he is very satisfied, and proceeds to give Beethoven some advice. He speaks about the many dissonances which he finds in Beethoven's music which are not found in the music of Mozart and Haydn. This letter surely caused Beethoven to lose his temper, because he proceeds to write crossways over Wolanek's letter these words:

"Schreib Sudler! Dummer Kerl!" "Correct your own ignorance, your carelessness, blind vision and stupidity made faults."

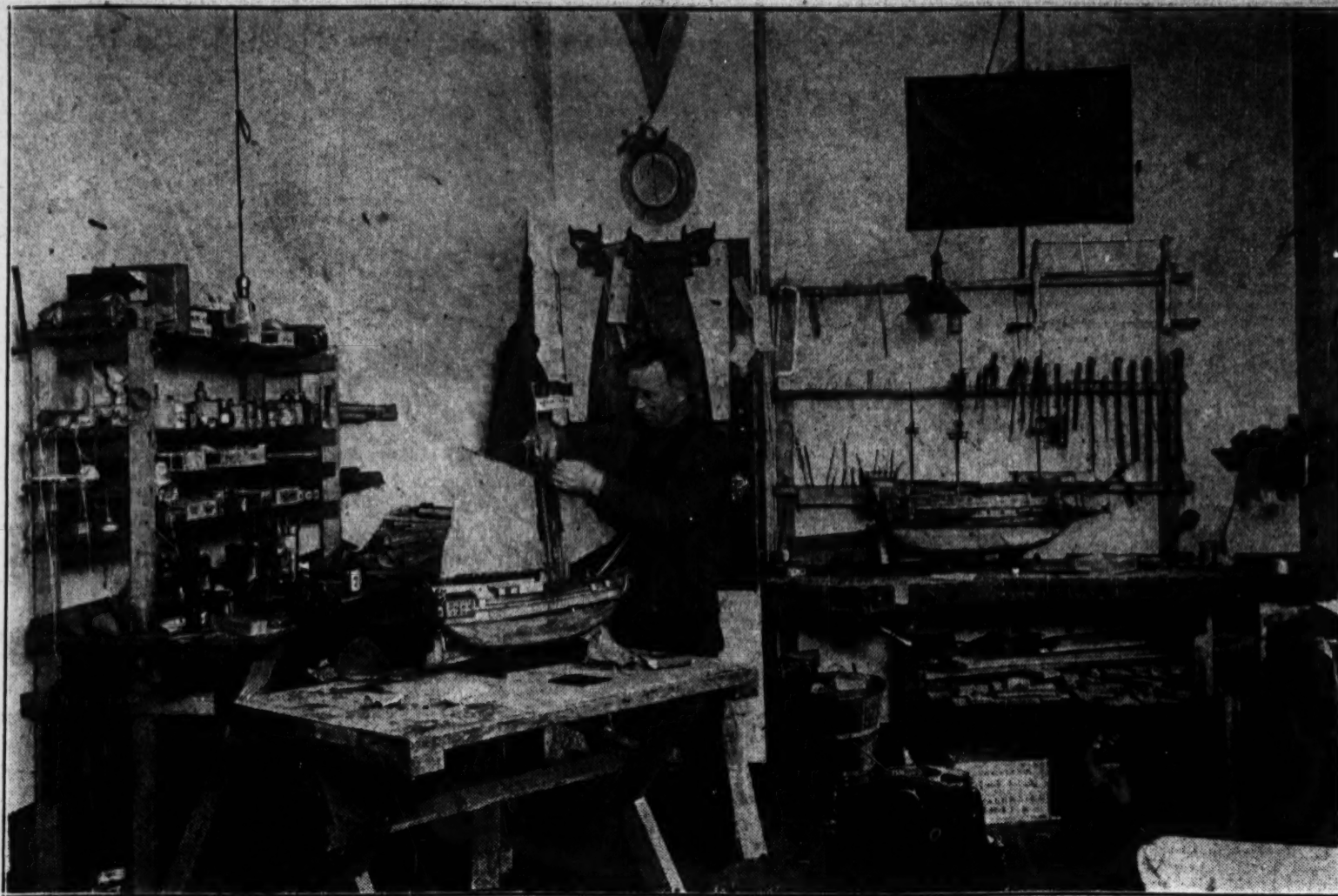
"This will suit you better than to try to teach me. It is just as though a pig tried to give instruction to Minerva."

Lack of proper appreciation and support by the Viennese musical public embittered Beethoven's existence in that city to such an extent that he was on the point of accepting an offer from Jerome, King of Westphalia, to become the director of the court concerts at Cassel, at the salary of 6000 francs per annum. In order to retain the genius in the city, three music-lovers promised to contribute 4000 francs annually and thereby keep Beethoven in Vienna. They were, Archduke Rudolph, 1500 francs; Prince Lobkowitz, 700 francs; Prince Kinsky, 1800 francs. The future existence of Beethoven to all appearances was assured; but it remained on paper only. Beethoven quarreled with some of his patrons; the successors of others refused to live up to the contract. Only a few intimate friends like Schindler remained faithful and friendly to him through his disappointments.

320 SULTANS

There is a national organization in Asia Minor which aims to make Turkey an inviolable nation—out of the hands of all European control. This organization is composed of three hundred and twenty Turks, with Mustapha Kemal Pasha at their head. The army stands behind them, solidly. And the people stand behind the army, solidly. This great Nationalist movement is worth looking into. Read "The Three Hundred and Twenty Little Sultans" by Laurence Shaw Moore in the June

ASIA
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Charles M. Meyer Rigging a Completed Model in His Brooklyn Shop

PERENNIAL interest lies in ship's models, "the ships that never sail" as someone calls them. The very sight of a boat gives the average boy a thrill of pleasure. The imagery it conjures up for them is doubtless a part of our heritage, for many of us come down from the seafaring folk. It is this, too, that arouses such a fascination among the men and women. It accounts largely for the fact that a large number of artists, lawyers and business men spend all their spare time outside of working hours in making specimens of these picturesque craft.

The making of ship's models has come to be recognized as a real profession and it would arouse considerable astonishment if it were known just how many really notable men are engaged in it either for pleasure or profit. The demand by architects and decorators, by church and lay folk for fine examples of old-time ships for decorative purposes or to include in collections is very great and the models frequently bring high prices.

A Profitable Pastime

A big corporation lawyer in New York is so engrossed in the delightful task of making ship's models that he spends all his spare time in the pastime. It might be called a second profession, for his work is of such a high character that he is able to sell his specimens for prices that reach well into four figures. As a rule, prices for ship's models range from \$100 to several thousand, although the story is told of one New York financier who paid \$40,000 at auction recently for a rare old model.

A nurseryman not far from New York has a real talent for making these miniature ships and he easily gets as much as \$1000 for them, and he does the work at odd times. A number of well-known artists work on ship's models on the side and one of them at least who sandwiches his work in between orders for paintings makes a ready sum from this source. The collecting of ship's models is not new, although there is a fad for it at present. It dates from the sixteenth century. Many of the big museums of England and Europe have fine specimens of them. The finest perhaps is at the Louvre in Paris, but the South Kensington Museum in London has many fine and interesting examples.

One reason for so many of the rare old models in existence is that in the early days it was the custom for most of the European countries to make scale models for their sea craft from which the ships themselves were, after alterations, copied. Because the proportions are accurate, these old-time models are eagerly sought, but, as may be imagined, very difficult to obtain.

Where Boys Gather

There is an increasing number of men who make a business of ship's models. One designer of ship's models who has been a dozen years or more in the business, has been uniformly successful, because he gives his work the real flavor of the sea. He was formerly a member of the merchant marine. He is Charles W. Meyer, and his workshop is the haunt of both amateurs and connoisseurs, who meet there on a common ground. In their love for ship's models, Mr. Meyer has in the last two years made exactly 37 miniature craft. Not a few of his admiring visitors are boys who sit by the hour watching his tools, guided by his expert hand, mold the raw wood into the semblance of an ancient galley ship, a Spanish galleon, a Viking ship or a caravel like the Santa Maria in which Columbus set sail for the New World.

To assist the amateur wood worker to turn out a creditable ship's model Mr. Meyer has generously told how the work is done. He uses a full set of modeling tools.

"In constructing a ship model for decorative or sailing purposes," he says, "I first draw plans of the same size as the model is to be when completed. It is best to use a tough paper for this purpose, as it will have to be referred to and handled quite often before the model is completed.

"For a hull it is best to use clear white pine uppers, as it is called by the dealers. This material is of either 1 inch, 1½ inch or 2 inch thickness, sometimes all three to get the required height of the hull.

"The lumber is then cut to the required length and width, it being best to have it about one-half inch over the size of the completed hull. This to allow for mistakes during construction.

The Lift Method

"The pieces are then laid one on top of the other to the required height. This is called the lift method. They are then fastened together by means of long screws. Should you be able to get long enough screws to hold all the planks together, several may be driven in from the other side. I generally use six-inch screws. They should be driven in the exact center of the planks and just where the masts or hatches will be located. This will avoid unnecessary holes in the deck.

"Next I draw the outline of the deck on both the top and bottom of the block. Then I cut away the outside of the outline, using a saw as much as possible and finishing with a scrub plane, leaving about one-eighth of an inch around the marks. Then I mark the outline of the bow and stern, cutting these away in the same manner as the outline, leaving enough to show the marks.

"Then I plane the bottom to the required roundness, shape the stem and bring the bow to a point. For this work I generally use a scrub plane, a rasp and a gouge.

"The screws are then removed and the inside of the layers, except the top and bottom piece, cut away, leaving about one-half inch between each layer. For this work a brace, a one-inch bit and a turning saw will be needed.

"The parts may then be glued together and placed under clamps. For this work I use waterproof glue, as it does not set as quick as hoof glue and it may be used for all work that can be allowed to dry under pressure. The hull should be dry in about 24 hours.

"In a sailing model I do not put on

the deck until the rest of the hull has dried. I then cut away the inside of the hull with a gouge, leaving about one-half inch or sometimes one-quarter of an inch. The inside is then coated with very hot paraffin or given several coats of shellac, care being taken not to get any on the wood where it is to be fastened as the glue will not hold there and leaves a place for moisture to enter later. After the inside has been water-proofed I fasten down the deck.

"I then finish the outside of the hull, cutting away the one-eighth inch I left before after which I fit the cutwater, keel, and rudder. The hull is then sandpapered, first with a No. 2 and then with No. 00 sandpaper. It is then ready for the first or priming coat of paint.

"For a sailing model I use a coat of white lead color, depending on what the final color is to be. I recommend Japan colors for the final coat as they dry quicker, harder and take the varnish better than others. And also, two thin coats are better than one heavy coat. Allow each coat

about 24 hours to dry before applying another.

"While waiting for the model to dry, make the masts, yard and blocks. The masts may be of pine or spruce and the blocks of holly, bass or box wood. The masts and yards may be shellacked or varnished, or given a coat of each. When the hull is dry you may step the masts.

"For a decorative model I use two coats of Japan color and a coat of varnish. After the varnish has dried the colors are toned to give an antique appearance. The standing rigging is painted black. For the running rigging I use thread and fishing line in either tan or gray color. The anchors are generally of lead. For this you would need a mold, which you can make of wood or clay."

The problem of obtaining working plans for the early ship models is, fortunately for the amateur, fairly well solved by a magazine called The Mariner's Mirror, published several years ago, which includes scale diagrams of the various types of old-time craft that simplify the building of ship models to a great degree.



Aircraft Engine Requirements

THE development of engines for use in airplanes and airships has made tremendous strides since Orville Wright first launched his frail craft at Kitty Hawk, 15½ years ago, and since Count von Zeppelin began his experiments with the airships, which were the lineal ancestors of the rigid gasbags of today. The progress has been growing one-sidedly, however, and it is time that a survey of the field was taken with a view to establishing lines of march more in accordance with peace-time requirements than are those practices which have come as a legacy from the war.

The qualities desirable are, on the whole, the same for all types of gas-bag engines for aircraft. The differences lie chiefly in the relative importance of the various qualities, since all engineering design must be a compromise and the attainment of exceptional merit in one respect is likely to be at the cost of a deficiency elsewhere. The characteristics chiefly sought for in this case are light weight, high power, reliability, fuel economy, low first cost, and minimum expense of maintenance. During the war the demand for light weight and exceedingly high power was paramount, and the quest was pushed to such lengths that the use of 200 and 300 horsepower in single-seater fighting airplanes was coming to be a commonplace by the time the armistice was signed, while the quietness of lightness had been secured in an air-cooled engine developing 450 horsepower and weighing only 638 pounds, less than 1½ pounds a horsepower ready for flight. The meaning of these figures will be readily appreciated by the uninitiate in aeronautical engineering when it is realized that the power is more than four times as large as that of the most powerful stock automobile engine made in America and that three men can lift the engine to the top of an ordinary office desk, where it will comfortably make long flights being designed rather more ruggedly, with more regard for economy and reliability and

less for lightness, than was the case with the piston machine. The German practice was quite different. Their engines were much heavier and more economical than most of those used by the Allies, weight being added to insure reliability and ease of maintenance, and were generally of conventional water-cooled type with six large cylinders in a row.

As long as military demands took precedence over all else it was very well to continue to push the power applied on a single crankshaft to higher and higher levels while keeping down the weight by the use of the best materials and the most skilled workmanship obtainable, regardless of the cost. Today, however, another situation has arisen.

In the design of engines for commercial airplanes, lightness can take a secondary place. Economy and reliability are the vital factors. The methods by which reliability can be obtained have already been discussed to some extent in this column. On the whole, it may be said that reliability depends largely on the speed with which the engine is run and that long life and continuous operation can only be hoped for when the revolutions of the crankshaft are kept to a moderate, although not necessarily, an extremely low figure. It was always the German practice, particularly in their airship engines, to keep down crankshaft speeds materially below those commonly employed elsewhere.

Economy of construction also means low speed and relatively heavy weight. A cheaply built engine can only be satisfactory if it is run under light loads and if it is heavy enough so that inferior materials and inferior workmanship will not carry with them the danger of failure. In particular, steel cylinders and aluminum cylinders with steel liners must give way to cast iron in the airplane, as they have done in the automobile, if an engine is to be produced that can be sold at a really moderate price.

Fuel economy is a matter of engineering design and again can be best and most easily obtained at moderate speeds. It must not be forgotten that fuel economy is much more important than engine weight in a long flight from every point of view. Not only is the heavy, economical engine cheaper to run than its light and wasteful competitor, but it is also actually lighter in a long flight, as the weight of fuel saved during the trip will more than make up for the initial disadvantage in engine weight.

Aside from the construction of cheaper engines, which will bring the cost of flying within the range of the average man's pocketbook, a survey of the field indicates that the chief need at the present time is to work on

lower powers than those now used. Although all of the early experiments in flying were conducted with engines from 8 to 40 horsepower, it has now come to be very rare for an engine less than 100 horsepower to be fitted, and the pilot and designer whose experience has been entirely with fighting airplanes is likely to consider anything less than 180 horsepower insufficient for really serious work. There is not at the present time a single real airplane engine of less than 50 horsepower being generally offered for sale in the United States, and there are only two to be had that develop less than 80 horsepower.

The sporting airplane waits at the present time on the development of an engine which will give from 30 to 50 horsepower, which will be as reliable as any engine can be built, which can be sold for not over \$600, and which will require as little attention as the automobile or motorcycle engine of the present time. The last point is a very important one, for the amateur having no experience with the actual maintenance of aircraft engines is struck with terror when he examines the instruction book that accompanies an airplane engine at the present time and finds what minute attention his power plant is supposed to receive.

The problem of the engine for an airship is similar to that for the heavy, slow, long-distance airplane, but the qualities desirable in the airplane are still more to be sought for in the lighter-than-air craft. Initial weight of the engine has become an almost negligible factor on a ship designed to cruise from 24 to 120 hours, reliability and economy being the only points to receive serious consideration. Airship engines, therefore, are, in most cases, heavy-duty, slow-speed, six-cylinder designs. They are always water-cooled, and they form a sort of compromise between the airplane engine and that intended for marine use.

There has been a great deal of discussion during the last few years about the probability of the use of radically new forms of power plant on aircraft. In particular, the steam turbine and the heavy oil engine of Diesel type have come in for much attention. Concerning the first, the writer is skeptical at least until airplanes reach ten times their present size. Toward the oil engine, however, real progress is being made, and we may hope that such engines will be ready for actual use, at least on airships if not on airplanes, within the next couple of years.

The Supreme Council has announced within the last few weeks its definite decision as to the restrictions to be placed on the construction of aircraft in Germany. The restrictions are extremely severe in some respects, and while one can hardly say that they could have been made less arduous and still give that degree of insurance which the French demand (in fact, French writers are urging that the rules do not go far enough), it is equally difficult to conceive of a broad development of commercial flying in Germany under the limitations provided.

There are seven rules laid down for the design and construction of airplanes and one for airships. The rules which are purely military provide that there must be no armament or armor on any airplane built in Germany and that no airplane shall be built which can be directed by radio or otherwise without a pilot on board. Certainly no exception can be taken to these provisions.

The other rules restrict the size and performance. No single-seater may have an engine of more than 60 horsepower, which, while it will permit the building of small sport machines, will eliminate all really high-speed touring by individual pilots. The maximum height attainable must not exceed 13,000 feet in any case and no super compression device for increasing the engine power at high altitudes may be fitted. This does not seem to be a very serious restriction except in a mountainous country. It would be quite possible to navigate all over Germany without having occasion to go anywhere near 13,000 feet altitude. Another stipulation forbids a maxi-

mum speed of more than 105 m. p. h. at a height of 6500 feet. This is just about the upper limit of what a commercial machine can attain at the present time and does not seem unduly restrictive for commercial airplanes now.

The rules are to remain in force during two years, however, and it may be that two years more will have seen normal commercial speeds rise above these figures specified. On the whole, the Supreme Council seems to have done its work with great desire for fairness and a minimum of regulation. The last two rules are the only ones to which it appears possible to take serious exception. These provide that the fuel capacity shall not be more than enough for four hours' flight (approximately) and that the total useful load carried shall not exceed 1300 pounds. It is often desirable to make a commercial journey up to 300 miles in length without a stop, and to insure

against head winds more than four hours' fuel should be carried under those circumstances. As for the useful load that in large commercial airplanes goes far beyond the figures set, and the effect of the ruling will be to restrict Germany to machines capable of taking not over five passengers in addition to the pilot.

The airship restrictions deal only with size. The rigid airship, for the development of which German enterprise has been almost entirely responsible, is limited in size to approximately 1,000,000 cubic feet. This is a rather small rigid, being, however, about 50 per cent larger than the Bodensee, the first true commercial rigid built after the war by the Zeppelin firm. The stipulated size is less than one-half that of several military rigid and is much smaller than certain commercial ships planned for trans-Atlantic and other long-distance services were to have been.

There is also a very good portrait of Beethoven's mother, whose name was Mary Magdalen Keverich, a native of Ehrenbreitstein, as well as of Beethoven's grandfather, who emigrated from Antwerp to Bonn at the age of 20, and later became the Hofkapellmeister in Bonn.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

C. W. Zeckwer Wins Chicago Prize for Best Symphonic Composition

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28 (Special Correspondence)—At the close of last season's Chicago North Shore Festival Association announced that it would present a prize of \$1000 for the best symphonic composition submitted by an American composer. After examining 73 scores, Messrs. Rubin Goldmark, Percy Grainger, and Philip Hale, who had accepted the delicate task of judging the competition, selected five works for performance which were to be interpreted in their presence by Mr. Stock and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and from which they were to select the winning piece.

This performance took place on Saturday evening in the gymnasium at Northwestern University, Evanston, in which the concert of the North Shore Festival opened last Wednesday night. The playing of the five works was made a public affair. The immense spaces of the gymnasium were not packed by people eager to inform themselves as to the quality of the compositions, but by several hundred there who were clearly interested in the proceedings.

The five compositions submitted to the judgment of the three musicians who had journeyed to Evanston to appraise them were "In a Withered Garden," by Elliot Schenck of New York; "Jade Butterflies," by Camille W. Zeckwer of Philadelphia; "Memories of France," by Seth Bingham of New York; "From the Mountain Kingdom of the Great Northwest," by Louis Victor Saar of Chicago, and "Indian Rhapsody," by Carl Bush of Kansas City, Mo.

Decision Unanimous

When the works had been set forth, Frederick W. Chamberlain, president of the North Shore Festival Association, announced that the judges had made a unanimous decision in favor of "Jade Butterflies," by Mr. Zeckwer, who was called to the platform to receive a check for \$1000. It was stated unofficially that the judges had regarded Mr. Schenck's "In a Withered Garden" with favor almost equal to that with which they had regarded "Jade Butterflies."

The two works that have just been mentioned belong to that branch of artistic effort which puts its faith in whole-tone scales and in the harmonic devices of the young French school. Mr. Zeckwer's "Jade Butterflies," which was written a year ago, consists of five movements, respectively entitled "Dance Rhythm," "Silence," "Balance," "Return," and "Motion." That the names of these movements had little or nothing in common with the music which belonged to them was obvious to the listeners; but the composer did not attempt, he says, to accomplish anything but a record of the impressions made on him by a volume of verses entitled "Jade Butterflies," by Louis Intermyer. There can be no doubt that there was much that was delicate and beautiful in Mr. Zeckwer's work, but it would seem, too, that the composer overworked the harmonic effects that are supposed to characterize modern tonal art.

Contrasted Types

"In a Withered Garden" contained much the same type of music as that which belonged to the prize-winning composition; but Mr. Schenck's handling of the orchestra and his sense of poetry were less than his colleague's. Louis Victor Saar's "From the Mountain Kingdom of the Great Northwest," belonged to a more conservative order of art. Mr. Saar, who is instructor in musical theory in the Chicago Musical College, cast this work in suite form. The four movements, "Pastorale," "Lake Emerald," "The Glacier," and "Where the Waters Meet," contain admirable material, orchestrated with skill. That the suite met with greater favor from the audience than that which was accorded the other compositions, was made clear by its reception.

The "Indian Rhapsody" by Carl Bush, failed to fit the frame which the composer proposed for it. It is a doubtful matter whether the music of the American Indian is workable and the fact that the Rhapsody contained in it nothing but a musical theory in its title and an Indian drum suggested that Mr. Bush believed his premises to be untenable.

While the judges were considering their verdict some music was sung by the a cappella choir directed by Peter C. Lukins. Most of this was of the earlier Netherlands and Italian schools and the tonal beauty and vocal finish which characterized its interpretation was excellent to hear.

F. B.

Russian Opera Company Gives "Cherevichky"

NEW YORK, May 27 (Special Correspondence)—Peter Ilyich Tschalkowsky wrote no fewer than nine operas, counting "Undine," the second in the list, which he tore up before it could be performed, and the one act "Iolanthe," last of the nine. No. 4 was called "Kuznets Wa-kula" (Wakula the Smith) and had its first performance at the Imperial Opera, Petrograd, on Dec. 6, 1876. It was not a success. Tschalkowsky wrote it, and more than 10 years later, Jan. 27, 1887, it was put on at the Imperial Opera, Moscow, under the title of "Cherevichky." The composer himself conducted the first performance. This time the opera fared better and was retained in the repertoire for two seasons. It had never been done in America until the Russian opera company that has been playing at New Amsterdam Theatre gave it on Friday, the last evening but one of a three weeks season there. Indeed the season closed entirely under the sign of Tschalkowsky, with "Eugene Onegin" on Thursday evening, "Pique Dame" on Saturday afternoon and a repetition of "Cherevichky" on Saturday evening. Did the management discover that the great Peter's name is one to conjure

with at operatic box-offices, even as it attracts dollars to a Symphony program?

Though the program translated the title as "Christmas Eve," it means literally "The Little Slippers." The book is founded on a fantastic tale by Gogol, a tale that has furnished opera books for no fewer than three other Russian composers besides Tschalkowsky—Rimsky-Korsakoff, Solovioff, and Lisensko. Tschalkowsky's libretto was prepared by Polonsky. It is, on the whole, a workmanlike, effective piece of work.

It was hard to judge of the music Friday evening. There was not a single competent singer in the cast, nor was the orchestra large enough or good enough to make anything out of most of the score, though the lovely orchestral introduction to the third act was the best bit of playing it has done during the season. Tschalkowsky was commissioned to write the score by the Imperial Musical Society, which judged him the best fitted of the Russian composers then writing to depict the characteristic humor of the Little Russians. He has used a great many tunes which sound like, and presumably are, folk tunes. He is at his worst in the pompous, empty music of the scene in the palace; at his best in such things as the introduction already mentioned, the music which accompanies the "devil's dance" in the snow in the first act—a quaint and fascinating scene—seemed of much beauty. There are several incidental dances called for by the action of the piece, and the music to these, as well as that accompanying some of the farcical scenes, is real comic opera of the best kind.

Of the performances there is little to be said. The heartiest applause of the evening was called out by a dance interpolated in the palace scene in which Mr. Grosheff, a real son of Little Russia, did some genuine Little Russian dance steps that brought down the house. Vladimir Svetloff, who was Tschalkowsky's librettist, looked the smith. His Oksana, Maria Mashir, was attractive enough, but vocally wanting, and the same is true of Valentina Valentynova as his mother. The one really good bit of work was provided by Nicholas Kosloff, tenor buffo, as the schoolmaster. David Tschelnoff was fairly satisfactory as Tschalkowsky's character, and Leonid Gorlenko left much to be desired. Michael Fevelsky conducted and doubtless did well considering the handicaps under which he worked. The impression gained was that an adequate performance of "Cherevichky" well sung, staged with good taste, directed by a stage manager with imagination and with a good orchestra in the pit, would be well worth seeing.

H. O. W.

New Pieces by Gabriel Fauré Heard in Paris

PARIS, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Four little pieces of Gabriel Fauré have been interpreted for the first time by the Société Nationale de Musique. Certainly the unpretentious collection called "L'Horizon Chimérique" deserves attention. It deserves attention not because it brings us noisy dissonances and clamorous novelties, but because it eschews the search for originality at all costs and the thirst for advertisement at any price. There is nothing to recommend the work of Gabriel Fauré except honest craftsmanship and charming serenity. If sweetness is out of fashion and graceful eloquence is despised, then there is nothing to say for Mr. Fauré. But if in spite of the recent eccentricities of French musical art there is still a place for tenderness and harmony, then here is a beautiful reward.

His technique is remarkable, but it is the spirit that truly matters, and one is not made to think too much of Mr. Fauré's virtuosity—one is permitted to admire his simple and peaceful enchantment. More and more does he clarify his style, so that although his musical knowledge is rare and his subtlety and refinement perhaps unique, the outcome has an air of simplicity. It is the highest art concealing art.

Three of the pieces are called "marines" and the fourth a "nocturne." They are all full of color and richly reflected. They open quiet and the whole design is indicated in the first few notes. There is no desire to startle, there are no violent surprises. But Mr. Fauré is a master of harmony, and he moves calmly and with a skill that does not obtrude itself from phrase to phrase. These pieces must be taken as a whole. It is only when the last notes are struck that one feels fully the veritable perfection of these morceaux in which nothing superfluous, nothing which is not strictly in its place, nothing that could be dispensed with is to be found.

S. H.

"Abie's Irish Rose" in New York

New York, May 26
Fulton Theatre—Tuesday evening, May 22, Anne Nichols' comedy, "Abie's Irish Rose," staged by Laurence Marston. The cast:
Mrs. Isaac Cohen.....Mathilde Cottrell
Isaac Cohen.....Bernard Gorcey
Dr. Jacob Samuels.....Howard Lang
Solomon Levy.....Alfred Weisman
Abraham Levy (his son).....Robert Williams
Rosemary Murphy.....Marie Carroll
Patrick Murphy.....John Cope
Father Whalen.....Harry Bradley
Abraham Levy, a fine, manly boy, met Rosemary Murphy, just the right sort of a girl, while each was serving in France. Rosemary's father, Patrick, loves his daughter devotedly, but when it came to a discussion of her

marriage, there was but one nationality in the world. Abraham's father is justly proud of his son, but held one thing against him. He has never shown much interest in the nice Jewish girls of his family's acquaintance. Abraham stayed away from his father's store one day, not long after arriving home from Europe. His business record has been so perfect that it caused a small panic at the store. That evening he telephoned his highly emotional father that he is coming home presently and bringing a girl to dinner. The father is delighted and makes preparation for a celebration, never for a minute doubting that it is a Jewish girl that is coming with his son. Abe and Rosemary Murphy arrive. They have been married by a Methodist minister that day and Abe, although knowing his father's prejudice, has every intention of telling his father that his bride's name is Rosemary Murphy. In a weak moment, however, he loses courage and fails to do either. Under fire, she is introduced to the excitable parents as "Miss Rosie Murphy." The father is so delighted with the supposed nice little Jewish girl that he urges Abe to propose to her and takes personal charge of the preparations for the wedding, which is to take place a week later. Rosemary's father, Patrick Murphy, a well-to-do building contractor in San Francisco, has been telegraphed to, and at the opening of the second act Rosie is in a high state of excitement for fear her father, who, of course, thinks she is marrying an Irish boy, will arrive and put a stop to her wedding.

The second wedding of the Jewish boy to the Irish girl is being conducted by the rabbi when the father from California arrives, bringing a priest ready to perform the ceremony. Fortunately for the two likable children, both the priest and the rabbi are men of unusual breadth of vision and kindness. Both of them were "over there," and each had occasion to minister to boys of other religion than their own. Each has learned the lesson of tolerance, and it is they—the priest and the rabbi—who finally bring the warring parents to agreement, even though in the purpose of satisfying the wishes of the children be married a third time, this time by the priest.

Faure material, yes. Almost burlesque at times. But it is excellent material, considering the purpose for which the play was written, namely, to arouse laughter. As a summer laughing entertainment it is second only to "Partners Again." It might also be said in passing that it is fine propaganda. The author and producer intend to preach a sermon, but the word that stands out all through the hearty laughter and the word that is on everyone's lips as he goes out of the theater is the one word, "tolerance."

Mathilde Cottrell and Bernard Gorcey contribute two well-drawn, low-comedy characterizations that help with the fun, but the piece is really played by the boy and girl, the two fathers, the priest and the rabbi. Marie Carroll as Rosemary, a sort of "Peg O' My Heart," acted with appealing winsomeness the bride of her Jewish boy sweetheart, who is sincerely and earnestly portayed by Robert Williams. The rabbi and priest were acted with mellow charm by Howard Lang and Harry Bradley. The Jewish father was played as to the manner born by Alfred Weisman, and John Cope as the irascible Irish contractor father was so true to life that instinctively we glanced at his shoes expecting to see a bit of lime or mortar.

F. L. S.

DR. RAYMOND HEADS ARMOUR INSTITUTE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 29—After 27 years of continuous work at Armour Institute of Technology, Dr. Howard M. Raymond has succeeded to the presidency, filling the vacancy left by Dr. Frank Gunsaulus. He has been acting president for the last year.

Dr. Raymond was an enrollment of 730 four-year college men and his night and summer schools bring the total to 2000. J. Orden Armour has bought a tract of 80 acres on the South Side to which the school will be removed, but the date is not set.

PRIZE FOR YOUNG NOVELISTS
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 27—Harper & Brothers, publishers, has announced that as a stimulation for younger writers of fiction, it will offer a prize of \$2000 for the best novel chosen by the judges on June 1, and last until March 1, 1923. Any author shall be eligible for the competition who is an American citizen and has not published a novel in book form prior to the beginning of the war. Manuscripts of less than 30,000 words will not be considered.

Charles Green, now motion-picture actor, and formerly a butler in several of the best-known families of the British aristocracy, intends that the details of household duties in Guy Bates Post's new film "The Masquerader" will be correctly English, and not fashioned after Hollywood's idea of how English people live. In "The Masquerader" Green was called in to inspect the uniforms of the footmen, the process of serving table and other household duties incidental to the story. Richard Walton Tully, the producer, rewarded the eminent authority with a close-up in the first reel, and Green feels well paid for his services both as an actor and technical adviser. "The Masquerader" marks the debuts of both Mr. Tully and Mr. Post in the screen world although the legitimate stage knows them both very well.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Music Supervisors National Conference will be held in Cleveland, O., April 9-13, 1923.



Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt

"Ruddigore" in Pasadena

PASADENA, Cal., May 28 (Special Correspondence)—Although "Ruddigore" was presented for the first time 35 years ago, as a travesty on the "blood-and-thunder" melodrama of that day, it takes off just as cleverly the extravagant film-thriller of the present. This fact has been brought out in the recent revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "supernatural opera" by the Pasadena Community Players.

That "age does not wither nor custom stale" the musical plays of this famous pair of collaborators becomes more and more apparent with the passing years and the increasing number of productions of their works. No matter who does them—professional or amateur—they never fail to entertain. In fact, it seems almost safe to say that Gilbert and Sullivan have become an institution.

One frequently hears "The Mikado," "Pinafore" and "The Pirates of Penzance." "Patience" and "The Gondoliers" are occasionally sung as well as many other of their operas; but to the records show that "Ruddigore" has been done least of all since its original run of eight months in London, when it followed "The Mikado" at the end of its famous run at the Savoy in 1887.

Notwithstanding, William S. Gilbert never wrote a brighter libretto; while Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ruddigore" score contains as many gems of melody, set in delightful orchestration, as any of his operas. The music comes as a welcome variation to what has been current for so long in the commercial theater.

"Ruddigore" is the first musical production attempted by the Pasadena Community Players in the five years that they have been active. The success that they have scored in it means that undoubtedly in future seasons they will include at least one opera and perhaps two in their repertoire. The people responded so generously that the engagement of seven performances had to be extended to 14, and would have run even longer but for other plays already scheduled.

Gilmer Brown, director of the Community Playhouse, had general supervision of putting on "Ruddigore." The music was in charge of Will Rouds, with the assistance of Mrs. Harriet D. Packard and Abraham Miller. The work of the mixed chorus, trained by the last two, was especially notable. The instrumental unit of 15 players, recruited from the ranks of the Pasadena Community Orchestra, under Mr. Rouds' leadership, played the tricky accompaniment with credit.

The list of principals contained a group of singers above the average heard in non-professional operatic casts. Louise Dorr sang and acted the rôle of Rose Maybud with charm. There was a fine lyric quality in Gretchen Altpeter's rendition of Mad Margaret; while dramatic power characterized the work of Marjorie Sinclair as Dame Hannah.

George Reis proved a capable comedian as Robin Oakapple and offered clever local adaptations of the topical songs allotted to him. Walter Ogier did the wicked baronet Despard most villainously. Other men who distinguished themselves vocally were Edward Murphy, Dr. John Riedel, Edward H. Altie.

One basic setting was used for both

acts. In the first part of the play it represented the fishing village of Redderring, in Cornwall. By means of a clever manipulation it became the picture gallery in Ruddigore Castle. The opera was attractively costumed, most of the wardrobe having been provided by the Community Players themselves. Lighting effects were used such as Gilbert and Sullivan never dreamed of in their days.

H. O. S.

New York Artists in Summer Show

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 23—At the Montross Galleries is a summer exhibition, which will interest the visitor, combining as it does the work of several New York artists in interesting juxtaposition and with a retrospective touch here and there. Horatio Walker, who eschews the complexities of modern urban existence and seeks the repose of an island life which he has enjoyed these many years near Quebec, is seen in several canvases depicting the simple rural habits of the inhabitants with much truth and simplicity.

Arthur B. Davies has emerged from a rich golden-hued manner of early years to a silvery and delicate delineation of his symbolic figures in their amiable postures, and in the group of his paintings in this exhibition this transition is clearly seen. Such pictures as "Cherished Solitude" and "Early Summer Dew Drops" illustrate Mr. Davies in most characteristic manner.

Two early works, still eloquent though somewhat subdued in tonality, are "The White House," by Robert Henri, and "Charenton," by William J. Glackens, and show the firm technical foundation which both these artists have built on. A second picture by Mr. Henri is of a Dutch fisherman, painted with the freedom and bravura of the artist's later style.

Bryson Burroughs has given a classic touch in his very delicately executed "Venus," who remains poised above the silvery sea in rapt contemplation of her reflected beauty; Mr. Burroughs succeeds in remaining individual while following closely the steps of the masters of the classic schools.

George Bellows has painted another version of the Palisades, this time in a gray and lowering setting of stormy weather and driving wind, and gives full play to his strong sense of the dramatic in landscape painting. Charles A. Winter seems to be a present-day descendant of the Pre-Raphaelites, to judge from the three portraits which he captions, "Meditation," "Sphinx," and "Persian Maid," done with great attention to detail and a careful finish; there is much charm of color and arrangement in these paintings and the mood of reflection and aloofness is strongly felt.

Hayes Miller has painted a portrait of A. P. Ryder, the celebrated painter, poet and prophet, in a glorified but impressive manner, emphasizing the seer and contriving through interesting contours to create a Sphinx-like ruggedness of feature. Walt Kuhn, Randall Davey, Gar Melchers and Allen Tucker are represented by canvases representing their several talents in characteristic performances and round out an interesting show.

Anna Vaughn Hyatt Urges a Freer Public Access to Art

New York, May 25
For the second time in two years a woman sculptor, Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt of New York, has won the Salus medal for the best piece of American sculpture done through the preceding year. Her statue of "Diana," in this year's exhibition at the New York Academy of Design, has won this year's medal, and two years ago her "Joan of Arc," the original of which was given to France, won her not only the Salus medal in America but the medal of the Legion of Honor in France. A replica of the Joan of Arc statue stands at Riverside Drive and Ninety-Third Street, New York.

Miss Hyatt's "Diana" is remarkable for the impression it gives of arrested movement. Contrary to the usual artistic conception of the huntress, she is conceived by Miss Hyatt as having just shot her arrow high into the air, as though aiming at no earthly object. The figure is tense as the drawn bow from which the arrow has just sped. The graceful strength of the body has not yet been relaxed, the movement is there, arrested and imprisoned for all time by the hand of the sculptor. A little dog, with upturned head, crouches at the feet of the goddess.

Miss Hyatt is now working on another Joan of Arc which is to be set up in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. She has imagined an entirely different Maid of Orleans in this piece of work than in her first, because of the architectural setting. Instead of the spirited, undaunted, war-like Joan of her first statue, she has made her Joan the gentle maid, hands modestly raised in prayer, a still calm, closing the eyelids and pervading the entire figure. So might the Blessed Damsel have looked as she leaned "out from the gold bar of heaven."

"I have tried," explained Miss Hyatt, "to do something new with this conception. I have taken the idea of a figure on a memorial, although it stands upright. The folded hands, the stiff folds of the drapery—these I have used to give that feeling."

Miss Hyatt studied old prints and tapestries for weeks before she found the correct armor for the figure. Nearly all of the many Joans in existence, in both paintings and sculpture, differ in the details of the various parts. French sculptors and painters, for instance, have often used the picturesque instead of the absolutely correct. Miss Hyatt decided that not only would her Joan be artistically accented, but also that each piece of armor would be as correct as research would make possible.

When the statue was about to be presented to France, a difficulty arose. Nearly every place of any size already had a Joan. An exhaustive search was made before a town was found which did not. The statue was finally set up at Blois.

Miss Hyatt is a former pupil of Gutzon Borglum. When she began to work she moulded animals. Her "Fighting Goat" is now on exhibition at Greenwich House, New York, where the sculpture, paintings and crafts of Greenwich Village artists are being shown. She has not, however, confined herself to any one line of work. For instance, she has just completed a weather-vane for a Long Island estate. "There are unexpressed possibilities" in the composition of weather vanes," she said. "Usually the most carefully planned and artistically executed grounds have only the most common and uninteresting types. The familiar gilt horse that so fascinates us in our childhood still predominates. This is, probably, because a silhouette only has been used and there has been very little effort to create any sort of a composition leading up to the figure."

"In the vane I have just completed, I have experimented with a rounded-off figure, instead of using a silhouette. I have built a base for it, as well, a composition that is supposed to lead up gradually to the vane itself. There are four dolphins, the tips of their tails pointing to the four points of the compass. From this rise the figure of a wind horse, which, is still light enough to catch the wind and swing with it. It is a design that must be carefully worked out, for a weather-vane must be utilitarian, as well as artistic. I have tried to make this one serve both purposes."

Miss Hyatt sees much that is promising in the future of American sculpture. "In the past few years," she said, "there seems to have been more interest in sculpture than ever before. There has been much more appreciation of such artistic effort, and most of the best sculptors are kept busy. Not only is there more appreciation, but there is also more interest."

and curiosity about the whole subject, especially about the more technical side of it, such as how bronze figures are cast from the original, and how various other reproductions are made. I have often wondered why motion pictures do not show the public the details of this interesting process in some of their educational series. It is a process that could be explained more easily in pictures than in words."

Miss Hyatt believes that there is much more appreciation of aesthetic effort in the American west and middle west than is generally believed. "Museums throughout the west," she said, "have made wonderful progress in educating the public to the appreciation of the value of art treasures. In one museum, for instance, there is shown each week, in an alcove, framed with black velvet curtains, a single painting. Visitors always know that they will find something there that has been singled out for undisturbed study, and the bench before it is very seldom empty. Also one may find there all the literature about that especial piece of work. The public goes there, sure of quiet and the opportunity to sit for hours at a time if they wish, enjoying just one beautiful thing out of the hundreds that are so confusing when gathered together in one gallery. Methods of this sort have done much to teach the public what is worth while and beautiful in their museums and galleries."

"I think it would mean so much to the public if the bronze and marble in our museums might be touched by the visitors. Just running one's hands over beautiful curves and lines gives one so much more of a sense of form than looking at it ever imparts, and it is the impulse of everyone to do so. The handling of such pieces would in no way injure them. On the contrary, a most beautiful patina comes from the touch of hands. All the pieces of sculpture in Europe which have been so handled, have acquired a lovely surface with age and the touch of thousands of carressing hands."

Miss Hyatt believes that the modernists and futurists will never use sculpture as extensively to express themselves as they will painting. "Color," she said, "is such a facile medium, and can be used for so many effective ways. In sculpture, however, beauty of form and line is everything, although most of us suggest color in our work by various devices—ornamentation of the figure, the use of light and shade, and the lines of drapery. Then again, nearly everyone likes color, no matter how abstract it is, nor how grotesque the effect may be to the untrained eye. That is why, probably, there are many more modernists among the painters than among the sculptors. I do not deprecate the undoubted sincerity and the urgent wish to express themselves shown in the works of many of the modern artists. But, to most people, they are speaking in a foreign language, and no matter how forcible it is, how arresting their phrases, still it is not understood by the great mass of people. And, after all, the greatest works of art, those which have endured through the ages, are always the ones most readily understood by everyone. They use a universal language, one that speaks to the very heart of humanity."

When Miss Hyatt did her "Diana," she had in mind a proposed exhibition of sculpture in Central Park, New York, near the Metropolitan Museum. The National Society of Sculptors, however, has just withdrawn its application for permission to use the park, because of the opposition of the park commissioners. It was proposed by the society to make a formal garden, and exhibit the statuary of foremost American sculptors. Although they promised complete restoration of the park, the commissioners decided that in their opinion such an exhibition would be an encroachment, and refused permission.

JANE PRIDE



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MERGER WAVE IN
THE STEEL TRADE
NOW SUBSIDING

Improvement in Industry Seems
to Do Away With Necessity
of Consolidations

NEW YORK, May 20.—Some observers believe that no more mergers of large steel companies will go through. Despite the merger talk of the last month only one has actually taken place, the Bethlehem-Lackawanna. The proposed five-company merger seems farther off than ever.

Those who claim there will be no more merging point to the fact that the steel industry has improved so rapidly and beyond expectations that most of the independent steel companies are now satisfied with earnings. Merger talk was revived during the depression of early 1922 when companies were glad to consider the proposition for self-defense. Then came the coal strike and things again seem depressed. Now it has been proved that the industry will weather the strike and operations have gained right along and many companies are making profits for the first time in many months. Merging is usually accomplished in times of distress.

Reasons for Not Merging
The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company withdrew from merger plans because it became convinced that it was doing well enough alone. Now comes the announcement that the Steel & Tube Company of America, Chicago, will begin an extensive program of expansion, which would indicate that it is indifferent to the five-company merger proposition. There is possibility that Government disfavor may be encountered by merging. Public opinion may also be against any further combining which might eliminate competition. The presidents and high officials of the various companies are not anxious for a merger because it means that many of them would be deprived of lucrative positions.

The most important development of the last week was the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission had ordered a 10 per cent cut in freight rates, effective July 1. There is general disappointment in the steel industry that this will not be greater. It takes about six tons of raw material to make one ton of steel and the freight haulage is a very considerable item. However, the 10 per cent reduction will make the cost of making steel only about \$2 per ton less. Steel makers say that this will not reduce the selling price of steel at the mill but rather will tend to stem the present price advances. With costs of labor and raw materials rising there can be no great selling price reduction, manufacturers claim. The delivered price of steel will be reduced slightly, however. For instance, the freight rate from Pittsburgh to New York will be reduced from 38 cents per 100 pounds to 34 cents. Those who make steel products that are nearest to the raw material stage will benefit the greatest by the rate reduction because of the greater quantities of material that must be hauled to their plants. Pig iron makers are in this class.

Trade Recovery Marked
Those who attended the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York Friday commented on the contrasts in the industry between conditions now and those at the previous annual meeting. Then was one of the worst depressions the industry had known. Operations averaged 30 per cent compared with 70 per cent now. Prices, then, were \$20 per ton below the level set by the War Industries Board and were declining rapidly in most lines, whereas, today the tendency is upward. Consumers then took steel on hand for months, being unwilling to stock up, but today buyers are taking future requirements before prices go higher. Steel bars that were 2.10c., Pittsburgh, compared with 1.60c., now; plates and structural were 2.20c., compared with 1.60c., now; rails were \$47 and now \$40; tin plate \$3.25, now \$4.75; black sheets were 4c. and now 5.15c. A year ago high wages were a retarding factor to recovery. Today, wages have not only been reduced but in some instances are again rising. The necessity of freight rate reductions was much discussed then; today the coming reduction has been announced. Although it had been thought that the heavy buying in April was because of the possibility of a steel shortage because of the coal strike and that the flurry would drop off, demand has continued almost as great as during April. Plants will probably be working as busily through July and August, the usual quiet months, as they have been through April and May.

Price advances have taken place in the following items during the week: Charcoal pig iron, \$1 to \$2.50; Michigan furnace; New England by-product coke for shipment out of the district, \$1 to \$9, ovens; bars, shapes, and plates by three eastern mills, \$2 per ton to 1.70c.; Pittsburgh; hot-rolled strip by a Youngstown mill, \$3 per ton to 2.40c.; Pittsburgh; forging billets, \$1 to \$3.85; open-hearth billets at Philadelphia have been marked up from \$38.74 to \$40.77.

One of the surprising features of the trade is the activity of the plate makers. Plate producing capacity increased during the war more markedly than the capacity for making any other steel item. When peace came there were more idle plate mills than any other. Shipbuilding took great quantities during the war. Today for the first time plate mills in the Pittsburgh district are operating at 100 per cent capacity and prices are firming rapidly. Many buyers are being forced to pay \$2 or \$3 a ton higher than the \$1.60 quotation to get them. One of the big plate inquiries is that of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company for 12,000 tons of plate and 550 tons of other steel for

building 1500 cars for the Chesapeake & Ohio. It is interesting to observe a shipbuilding concern engaged in car making.

Iron Imported Again
Probably about 10,000 tons of British pig iron have been sold to American agents and is the first time for many months that foreign iron has entered on the Atlantic coast. The iron will be landed at Boston, Philadelphia and points along the Delaware River.

It is announced that there will be a new hotel in Boston. This will take from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of structural steel. The Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, required 12,000 tons of steel; 15,000 tons have been bought for the new Hotel Stevens at Chicago. Copper prices have been marked up 1/4c. during the last week to 13 3/4c. minimum, with many sales going at 14c. The average price of copper for the 13 years immediately preceding the war was 14.8c.; the average price for 20 years, including the war was 17.02c. per pound. Half of the copper sold last week was to foreign countries, chiefly to Germany, France and China. Lead has reached the highest price in 18 months, selling at 5.70c. New York. @12nc has been rising slowly to 5 1/4c. East St. Louis. Tin has been oscillating around the 31c price, having lost more than \$2 at London during the week.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 20.—An agreement to merge has been reached by officials of the Electric Alloy Steel Company of Youngstown and the Atlas Crucible Steel Company of Dunkirk, N. Y., and will be submitted to the boards of directors of the companies this week. It was announced here today by L. J. Campbell, president of the Electric Alloy, and H. Hunter, president of the Atlas company.

Mr. Hunter, who is a resident of Buffalo, will be president of the new company, and Mr. Campbell, who is the son of James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, will be chairman of the board. The new corporation will have the second largest production of high speed steel in the country. Each concern has about \$2,000,000 of common stock and the two together have about \$5,000,000 preferred stock. The Electric Alloy Company is located at Charleroi, Pa., and site near Niles, O., on which a plant is to be built soon. The Atlas Crucible Company has plants at Dunkirk, N. Y., and at Welland, Ont.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.
Call Loans—Boston New York
Federal reserve bank 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l p's 5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Individ. cus. com'l p's 5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Today Saturday
Bar silver in New York 71 3/4c 71 3/4c
Bar silver in London 35 1/2c 35 1/2c
Exchange dollars 100 54 1/2c 54 1/2c
Bar gold in London 99 3/4c 99 3/4c
Canadian ex. dis. 31-32 15-16
Domestic bar silver 99 3/4c 99 3/4c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:
P.C. Bengal P.C.
Boston 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
New York 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Philadelphia 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Cleveland 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Richmond 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Atlanta 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Chicago 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
St. Louis 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Kansas City 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Minneapolis 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Dallas 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
San Francisco 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Amsterdam 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges Boston New York
Balances \$40,000,000 \$387,000,000
F. R. Clearing \$16,256,083 \$4,200,000

Acceptance Rates

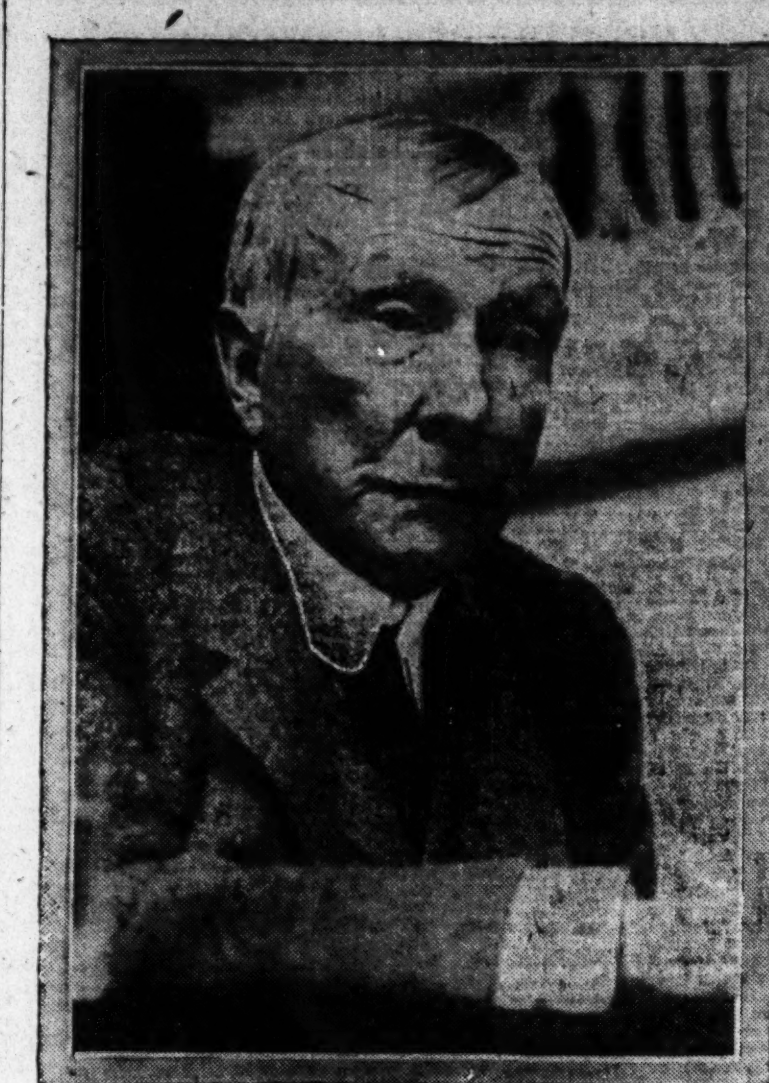
Spot Boston delivery.
60-90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90-120 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Less Known Banks 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60-90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90-120 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Eligible Private Bankers 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60-90 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90-120 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Under 30 days 3 1/2% 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.
Sterling—Current previous Parity
Demand \$4.48 4.45 4.45
Cables 4.45 4.45 4.45
France 9.13 9.11 9.13
Guillemers 38.87 38.82 38.82
Mark 1.00 0.8950 0.8950
Lire 6.2675 6.2575 6.2575
Swiss francs 19.09 19.09 19.09
Pesetas 16.79 16.80 16.80
Belgian francs 8.4500 8.40 19.3
Krona (Austria) 0.00104 0.00104 20.38
Sweden 26.78 26.82 26.82
Denmark 21.80 21.70 21.70
Norway 17.95 18.20 26.8
Greece 4.13 4.20 19.3
Argentina 1.2150 1.21 96.48
Russia 0.0750 0.0750 51.46
Poland 0.2250 0.2250 23.80
Hungary 1.225 1.225 20.20
Yugo-Slavia 3.650 3.65 20.20
Finland 2.09 2.08 19.20
Techo-Slov. 1.2650 1.32 20.28
Czechoslovakia 0.09 0.09 19.20
Portugal 8.00 8.00 11.08
Turkey 67.00 67.00 44.40
Shanghai 80.00 80.00 108.32
Hong Kong 58.50 58.50 78.00
Bombay 29.25 29.25 48.68
Yokohama 47.50 47.50 49.84
Brazil 13.70 13.75 32.44
Paguey 79.75 78.00 108.42
Calcutta 29.25 29.25 85.50
* 1918 average \$24.44 cts. per rupee.

OVERCOMING COAL STRIKE

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 20.—Development in the Connellsville district clearly indicate that coal operators are making progress. At the Wynn plant of the H. C. Frick Coke Company a block of ovens are burning, and the company has 100 active ovens at the York Run plant. There are also active ovens at the Frick Company's Kyle plant. These are all in the Fairchance Region. Operators are making progress against strikers in the Westmoreland field.



John D. Rockefeller

"If a young man is seeking success the best thing he can do is to establish a credit," says John D. Rockefeller, and the veteran oil king means that a reputation for good character, honesty, and diligence is half the battle in getting ahead.
Mr. Rockefeller spent his early years in Cleveland, Ohio. At 16 he got a job with a produce house as office boy, and in two years was head bookkeeper. In 1854 he became interested in oil, and seeing the possibilities of illuminating oil, was soon the head of a small company of his own. In 1868, at the age of 30, he was president of the Standard Oil Company. The years that followed tell the story of expansion and growth, as Rockefeller added companies to his own concern, and never wavered in face of obstacles. The Standard Oil interests of today stand as visible proof of the foresight and persistent effort of the man whose money is doing much for people all over the world.

UNION LABOR IS
EXTENDING ITS
CHAIN OF BANKS

Has Just Acquired One in California—Systematic Campaign On

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., May 20 (Special).—Forming an important link in the chain of banks backed by union labor organizations throughout the country, is the San Bernardino Valley Bank of this city, which has been acquired by union labor interests. The capital is to be increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000 and branches are to be established in Los Angeles, Barstow and probably other points in the Southwest.

Central U. t. for Southwest
The movement to make the Valley Bank the central financial institution for union labor in the southwestern states is being fostered and backed by the Locomotive Engineers' National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio. Walter F. McCaleb, vice-president of the Cleveland bank, has been named president of the Valley Bank and will be personally in charge of the branch to be opened in Los Angeles next fall.

A systematic canvas of railroad brotherhoods and other union men all over the southwest to gain support for the union banking plan is under way. The stock is to be widely scattered among union men in small holdings, the policy limiting individual holdings to 10 shares.

Ignore Clearing House
As in Cleveland, Clearing House rules are ignored by the union bank here. Instead of a six months' rule on computing interest on savings deposits, a 30-day rule has been substituted. Banking interests all over the southwest are watching with keen interest this invasion of banking activities by union labor. Thus far innovations announced by the unionized bank have been approved by State Commissioner of Banking Jonathan F. Dodge, who says that the questions involved are for each bank to determine for itself either individually or through clearing house associations.

CAR LOADINGS AND
BUSINESS RECOVERY

"Striking proof that the business of the country is not being seriously retarded by freight rates is afforded," says the Railway Age in an editorial in its current issue, "by recent reports of freight car loadings which show that general business, exclusive of coal, is moving over the railroads at a heavier rate than it was even in 1920, the peak year of railroad traffic and before the latest advance in rates."

"For the week ending May 13, the number of cars loaded with revenue freight was 777,000, an increase of 25,000, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, in spite of the fact that less than half of the normal amount of coal is now moving. The coal traffic for that week, 79,000 cars, was 82,000 cars less than the movement for the corresponding week last year. If this amount of coal were added the total loading would have been 859,000, as compared with 843,000 cars loaded in the corresponding week of 1920. A similar statement may be made of the other weeks since the coal strike began."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Mining for gold has begun in Hill, N. H. On one farm a shaft 20 feet deep has yielded samples of ore assaying \$25 a ton, it is said.

Morton C. Tuttle of the Atherthaw Construction Company has been elected a director of the National Union Bank of Boston to fill a vacancy.

July cotton above 21 cents Saturday was the highest since November, 1920, and never touched between 1872 and the United States entry into the war in 1917.

Two million dollars, largely in silver bullion, received from the sale of United States Government property in Germany, is being brought to the United States on the transport Somme.

Reductions in railroad rates on wool in grease, in sacks, and in bales from points on the Union Pacific system in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to Boston, effective June 6, have been announced in Omaha.

A syndicate has leased for 67 years the six-story hotel, apartment, and restaurant building at 228 to 232 West Forty-Second Street, known as Murray's. The lessee will pay an aggregate rental of \$4,500,000 for the term.

Readjustment of the affairs of the Maxwell Motor Corporation has been followed by a remarkable change in financial position. Working capital is now approximately \$16,500,000, of which \$5,000,000 is cash and securities.

Sales of the Nash Motor Car Company, in April, were the greatest in its history, orders up to 15th of May were 31 per cent in excess of April. Since introduction to the public, 194,245 Nash passenger automobiles have been sold.

President Dodge of the International Paper Company has notified Labor leaders that his company does not care to discriminate under any law. The company is not a party to any strike and its employees are not in sympathy with any strike.

About 5000 heads of cattle were shipped out of Montreal to Liverpool this week and the bulk of shipments came from the United States. Chicago finds it advantageous to ship via Montreal instead of through United States Atlantic ports.

Negotiations are in progress at New York for \$10,000,000 loan to the Italian Edison Company to be used in connection with electrification of railroads in northern Italy following the recent acquisition of hydro-electric properties in northern Italy.

Negotiations between representatives of Germany and English bankers have resulted in Germany obtaining means for paying the reparations installment due at the end of May. The negotiations were conducted through a Danish intermediary.

Sales by department stores in the New York Federal Reserve District largest for any April since figures were available, exceeding April, 1921, by 23 per cent, and April, 1920, by 1.6 per cent. The number of individual sales increased 7 per cent over April, 1921. The amount of per capita sales was \$2.75.

British exports in the first quarter of 1920 were \$90,781,000. And those of the similar period in 1922 was \$86,454,000, whereas exports of 1913 first quarter, revalued to comparable value, would have totalled \$127,310,000. Imports similarly figured \$188,762,000 and \$155,552,000, compared with \$198,279,000.

A preliminary estimate indicates that the proposed German loan will be 8 per cent, 50 years, non-callable for 25 years, sinking fund sufficient to retire by lot at an attractive premium a certain percentage of bonds yearly. The bonds will be secured, both by collateral and lien on customs, taxes, and other means of income. It is probable that no more than \$100,000,000 would be offered at first in the United States.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER MEETING

A special meeting of the Royal Typewriter Company has been called for June 10 to vote on changing the common from \$100 par to no par value and to authorize sufficient increase in common stock to permit of liquidating \$2,308,971 accumulated dividends on the 37,897 1/4 shares of 7 per cent preferred at rate of \$25 in accrued dividends per share of common.

SAMPLING IN THE
FOOTWEAR TRADE
IS FAIRLY BRISK

Wholesale Distributors Show
Keen Interest in New Goods—
Business Outlook Bright

If sampling of footwear by wholesale distributors for next season's trade is an indication of what the future is likely to bring, then the Boston shoe market has a promising year ahead of it. Men on the road are doing well, but case orders are small unless an early shipment is guaranteed.

It is obvious that the well-known method of trading for the needs of a coming season has passed from a suppositional state to one of fact, because reports from the salesmen and visiting buyers agree on that point. As a reactionary measure it will be accepted with some regret, but may work out unseen benefits to both parties.

A convincing indication that shoe factories east and west are getting busy is the presence of buyers in the leather market, but even so they confine their operations to light upper stock and calfskins. Tanners state that the protracted labor troubles in shoe centers like Cincinnati, O., Rochester, N. Y., and Lynn, Mass., have affected sales greatly, but their prospective ending is bright enough for buyers to anticipate business.

St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, and other shoe points, free of strike report a steady improvement in the demand, the only drawback to expansion being the limited supply of ready money in the country towns.

The chief bane of shoe merchants today is the flood of "latest styles," many of which never get into the list of active sellers, but cease to function soon after their conception. As a matter of fact the fickleness of consumers is an added perplexity; nevertheless they can't be sidetracked.

It may, therefore, be seen that the shoe situation is a trying one to overcome successfully. The future may be brighter than the past, but transactions will probably average small, but if frequent will aggregate about the same.

Leather Market Affairs

There is a strong trend toward activity and higher prices in the Boston leather market, and although it has not yet been manifested in upper stock, soft leather is moving well under an advance of from one to two cents, according to weight and tannage.

Philadelphia tanners report a growing demand for union sole in all weights, with a steady gain in the call for oak tannage. Chicago also claims an improvement in sole leather sales.

Boston dealers say that offal is selling daily and stocks are reduced to a very low basis. Union shoulders bring 28-24cts; bellies 17-15cts; heads 10-10cts; oak shoulders 30-26cts; bellies 22-19cts; heads 15-11cts. Union, oak sides, backs, and heads cannot be accurately quoted, but the larger tanners say the 2cts. will cover the advance for weighty top grades.

Calfskins are selling in lots of close to immediate needs, but tanners are not overaggressive because they are confident that prices will be much firmer within 30 days. It is a fair assumption that the Boston market is in the strongest position it has seen for two years or more. Colored chrome, plump skins are quoted at 42-38cts; medium and light weights 36-30cts; lower assortments 25-15cts. Blacks range about 5cts, less than colors.

Prices Hold Firm

Side upper leather tanners report a daily demand with the quantity showing an increase. Large buyers say that the better grades of chrome and combination tannages are in no great supply. Chicago tanners are holding prices firmly and report sale of fair size at top prices. Boston tanners quote as follows. First quality colored chrome 28 to 25 cents, seconds 24 to 20 cents, good medium grades 18 to 16 cents, odd lots 13 to 7 cents. Black chrome moves slowly at from 5 cents to 2 cents less than colors quality to quality.

Patent leather continues sold up to tannery output. The over-sea demand has increased sufficiently to offset what falling off may take place in the domestic markets. Prices are firm in all grades. Patent chrome sides are selling at 45¢35c, then ranging down to 16c. Prime bark tanned sides sell at 26¢22c, medium 20¢15c, cheaper lots 10¢08c. Choice patent colt is 60¢45c, seconds 35¢28c, lower grades 24¢15c. Philadelphia tanners say that trading continues brisk in the home markets, with a shade increase in the demand from abroad. Patent tips are selling well at 50¢35c, seconds 30¢25c.

Glad kid tanners expect that an improvement in the demand will follow the termination of the strikes. Prospects of this appear good.

Prices seem to have quit their downward trend, and as they are now on a non-profit basis a renewal of activity may lift certain grades. Choice colored kid sells at 50¢65c, selected medium 40¢30c, with a grade from 27¢17c leading all others in point of sales. Culls bring from 12¢7c.

Philadelphia tanners are fairly optimistic, and prices are held strongly. Foreign business is on the increase so that with the steady improvement in the domestic call the tanners get something worth while on which to reckon.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS MERGE

PROVIDENCE, May 20 (Special).—The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company has announced the purchase by it of the Providence County Savings Bank of Pawtucket. The savings bank will be conducted as a branch of the trust company in a new bank building which will soon be built. The savings bank, incorporated in 1833, has more than 6000 depositors and deposits exceeding \$2,100,000, and total assets of more than \$2,300,000.

LONDON STOCKS
ARE DULL BUT
GENERALLY STEADY

LONDON, May 20.—Securities on the Stock Exchange here today generally were not particularly active. The tone of prices for the most part was steady.

Gold-edged investments were a shade easier, within a narrow range, and selling to realize profits. Home rails had a firm appearance, resuming the upward movement. Dollar descriptions were moderately active without appreciable changes in quotations.

Argentine Rails moved irregularly within narrow range. The more reassuring turn in the international political situation was responsible for a firmer position in French loans.

Business in Kaffirs was on a moderate scale, because of the settlement restrictions. Oils displayed a cheerful tone in spots, but without any important briskness. Shell Transport was 5 1/2c Royal Dutch 4 1/2c, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/4c. Rubber shares were slow, but without any important change. Hudson Bay was 6 13-16, Industrials on a moderate volume of business exhibited a hard tone.

Consols for money were 7 1/2c, Grand Trunk 5 1/2c, De Beers 12, Rand Mines 2 5-8. Money 1 per cent discount 3 1/2c—Short bills 2 5-16@2 3-8, three months' bills 2 3-8 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

Regular quarterly of 50 cents a share on stock of Beech Creek Railroad Company will be paid July 1 to stock of record June 15.
Colonial Finance Corporation, quarterly of 50 cents a share, common, and 2 per cent on preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 1.
Hudson Terminal Company regular semi-annual of \$2.50 on common, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.
Bush Terminal Buildings Company regular quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.
Realty Associates regular semi-annual of 3 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.
Essex Falls Power Company usual quarterly of \$1.50 a share on common, June 15, to stock of record June 6, and of \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH
Qtr's ended Mar. 31—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$4,219,819 \$3,680,500
Net income 352,469 191,411
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
April—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$11,369,380 \$11,183,615
Expenses 9,414,307 9,414,307
Taxes 1,015,492 \$21,239
Rents 53,638 11,788
From Jan. 1—1,493,219 \$7,834
Operating revenue 67,216,499 2,217,004
Expenses 39,391,352 4,329,140
Taxes 4,393,981 \$1,235,902
Rents 216,170 317,019
Net operating revenue 7,643,595 \$569,213

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Third week May—1922 1921
From Jan. 1—\$3,151,801 \$2,730,720
From Jan. 1—61,322,689 3,321,639
MOBILE & OHIO
Third week May—1922 1921
From Jan. 1—\$3,323,802 \$1,655,500
From Jan. 1—64,819 929,049
COLORADO SOUTHERN
Third week May—1922 1921
From Jan. 1—\$433,217 \$223,030
From Jan. 1—8,352,366 1,694,462

BOSTON & MAINE

April—1922 1921
Gross revenue \$6,221,930 \$6,137,308
Net from railway 890,553 48,481
Total income 800,257 129,467
Def. after charges 49,790 821,462
Total deficit 127,098 752,498
Four months:
Gross revenue 24,778,892 24,431,146
Net from railway 1,418,853 12,202,226
Total income 1,690,859 13,839,949
Def. after charges 591,651 4,950,740
Total deficit 822,658 4,674,101

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY

April—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$2,182,564 \$2,146,792
Operating expenses 1,842,432 1,805,341
Net operating revenue 340,132 341,451
Ry operating income 793,732 1,111,867
Gross income 848,073 1,290,350
Deductions 1,180,295 1,206,352
Deficit 332,222 183,998

RUTLAND

April—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$477,240 \$448,074
Operating income 52,957 142,470
From Jan. 1—1,810,180 1,848,503
Operating income 66,030 114,113

ROCK ISLAND LINES

April—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$2,182,564 \$2,146,792
Operating expenses 1,842,432 1,805,341
Net operating revenue 340,132 341,451
Ry operating income 793,732 1,111,867
Gross income 848,073 1,290,350
Deductions 1,180,295 1,206,352
Deficit 332,222 183,998

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO

April—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$6,407,781 \$6,505,065
Operating income 1,244,720 1,235,337
From Jan. 1—\$24,625,288 \$27,801,232
Operating revenue 1,946,612 5,238,344

OMAHA

April—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$2,084,029 \$2,087,078
Operating income 244,309 1,747,018
From Jan. 1—\$8,382,637 \$8,974,547
Operating revenue 584,980 1,802,933

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. PAUL

April—1922 1921
Operating revenue \$1,

COTTON GROWING GIVES RELIEF FOR VETERANS IN AUSTRALIA

Quick Results Obtained by Planting Between Vines and Fruit Trees—Care in Selecting Seed

ADELAIDE, South Australia, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—Experiments, for which great success is predicted, are being tried on the extensive area of irrigation settlements on the River Murray with cotton growing. The new industry is regarded as one which will provide the repatriated soldiers who have taken up blocks on the fertile Murray banks with a way out of financial difficulties. Those who have gone on the land have been faced with the problem of how to maintain themselves during the years before the vines and the fruit trees come into bearing.

There are good reasons for supposing that cotton, as a main crop, will prove a profitable commercial venture, but to the returned soldier "settler" it is regarded as a "pot boiler" that will give its immediate benefits. It is now being believed that a satisfactory return can be obtained from plants grown between the rows of vines or trees, the settler on an irrigated holding of from 10 to 15 acres will find a way out of an embarrassing difficulty. The additional cultivation necessary for the cotton will reflect itself later in increased yields of grapes and fruit.

Some months ago, the managing director of the Australian Cotton Growing Association, Crawford Vaughan, who is a former Labor premier of South Australia, accompanied by his co-directors, H. C. Armstrong and W. H. Johnson, previously director of agriculture in Nigeria, visited the Murray areas and investigated the possibilities of cotton growing. Mr. Vaughan then went to America and attended, as the Australian representative, the world conference of cotton men, and afterward inspected the immense cotton districts from Georgia to New Orleans. What he saw and learned on his South Australian visit, and his American tour, convinced him of the wonderful future for the industry in this State. His examination of the experimental plots of cotton confirmed this conviction so much so that the association is contemplating taking up a large tract of land up river to grow the commodity as a main crop.

The kind recommended for the South Australian irrigation areas is Pima cotton. One settler has a number of rows of the plants between young Gordo vines, and this block, from the point of view of the new industry, is a model example. Great precautions have been taken to insure that only clean seed is received in Australia. That for the experimental plots was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Machinery is being imported to handle the cotton on the spot. It is being urged that the Government in allocating blocks in the Murray Valley should require settlers to plant cotton between the young vines and fruit trees, as well as in the open spaces, and thus secure what hitherto has been lacking—a successful return in the first year of occupation. The estimated return is between £20 and £30 an acre.

It is hoped that introduction of cotton growing will help to solve the increasingly grave problem of how to combat the crowding of Australian cities at the expense of the country. One of the strongest reasons for the city pull is that facilities for social enjoyment and educational advancement are greater. Moreover, the tariff passed recently by the federal Parliament is considered to aggravate the

position by making the burdens of the men on the land still heavier. One critic remarked at a large gathering of agriculturists that it would appear that the Parliament had gone out of its way to try to kill the farming industry and still further retard production.

Mr. B. Stewart, a member of the federal Country Party, said the farmers of the Commonwealth were the only section of the community who could work, produce and keep in the markets of the world against all comers.

"Chiefly owing to the overwhelming number of people in the cities in this country," he said, "the majority of the population are protectionists. We invite immigrants to come from overseas, but we are driving the natives of Australia into the cities by our short-sighted policy. We are attracting people from across the water simply to fill up the places vacated by good Australians."

To meet the marked deficiency of hands on the farms of South Australia, the Government has formulated a plan for the importation of 6000 boy apprentices. There appears to be little doubt that places will be found for all of them. The Premier, who is now visiting England, has been flooded with letters from boys who wish to come to the state. A portion of each boy's passage money will be advanced, he will be paid wages by his employers, a portion to be given to him as pocket money, and the remainder placed to his credit at the treasury, to be paid, with good interest, when he completes his term.

The State Minister of Education, Mr. E. G. H. Johnson, said that the strict rules governing discipline and treatment, while engaged on the farms, will be enforced.

The Government is concentrating on this system as its immigration policy, with the exception of getting a small number of domestics and artisans occasionally.

VICTORIA ENFORCES BLUE SUNDAY RULE

VICTORIA, B. C., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Victoria has been made the battleground of a contest to determine whether the Canadian Lord's Day Act, which governs the closing of stores on Sunday, can be enforced to the letter. The local controversy on the question took on a national significance when the Rev. Dr. W. N. Rochester, Dominion Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, arrived here to conduct the campaign for strict Sunday observance.

The Police Commission began to enforce the Lord's Day Act recently, closing all stores on the Sabbath. Later it agreed to submit the matter to the electors. At this juncture Dr. Rochester arrived and declared that such a plebiscite would be illegal and that the act must be enforced. Threatened with an injunction to stop the plebiscite, the civic authorities cancelled all arrangements for testing public opinion and the so-called "blue" Sunday remains in effect.

This is regarded as a complete victory for the Lord's Day Alliance and the Lord's Day Act and is considered in the light of a settlement for the British Columbia and western Canada.

WOMEN DEMAND FRANCHISE RIGHTS

Freedom League Proposes to Take Hand in Legislation

LONDON, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Women's Freedom League, 144, High Holborn, London, W. C. held its fifteenth annual conference at Caxton Hall, Westminster, delegates attended from Scotland, Wales, Portsmouth, Middlesex, Manchester, Hastings, Ashford, Leith, and from several of the London districts.

Among the resolutions was one urging the Government immediately to introduce a bill to amend the Representation of the People Act (1918) so as to enfranchise British women at the same age as men, and to remove the other disabilities on British women in connection with the parliamentary vote, and another urging members of Parliament to make any grants to Cambridge University contingent on the admission of women graduates to full membership of the university.

Protests were made against the "Geddes Cuts," especially in the matter of education, the conference expressing the opinion that England was already very backward in matters educational, and should spare no expense to put herself at once into line with the most progressive countries.

The election policy of the league was specified, viz., to support or run suitable women candidates approved by headquarters and the local branch. Failing a suitable woman candidate it was announced that the league would not only question candidates and carry on general propaganda, but also offer the strongest opposition to the return of candidates who did not definitely stand for the complete emancipation of women.

The Government was urged to promote legislation so that ladies dealing with cases affecting women and children should consist of an equal number of women and men. It was decided that the league should investigate the conditions under which children and young people were licensed to appear in theaters, music halls, and similar places, with a view to securing the raising of the licensing age.

Women as public officials also formed the subject of many resolutions, the league deciding to press for the appointment of women governors in prisons for women, etc.

The conference also considered that women should be appointed stipendiary magistrates, and that a woman cadet should be appointed in all children's courts where the presiding magistrates was not a woman.

Protests were made against the proposed disbandment of London's women police, the conference urging that more women should be employed in the police force, and that these should be given the same training and status as policemen.

A strong protest was lodged against the dismissal of women employees of the army and navy on account of their marriage, because such action constituted an interference with the private affairs of a woman employee which was not exercised in the case of a man employee.

ADULT SCHOOLS EXTEND ACTIVITIES

Visits Between Britain and Continent Promote Friendship

LONDON, April 28—A vigorous and far-reaching program of social and international service has been advanced by the British National Adult School Council to absorb the energies of their numerous members throughout Britain and elsewhere.

The plans for the present year include summer schools at home and abroad, correspondence between men and women of many countries, cooperative holidays, and social service in village, camp, and prison.

Classes and tutors or lecturers are only a small and incidental part of the work of the adult schools. The underlying motive is a fellowship of co-operative social service. Any small body of men and women drawn together for mutual help and social endeavor may form a local school. Schools are federated in a national union, and a national council provides a series of weekly lessons, but complete local self-government prevails.

The wide appeal of the movement is revealed through the extraordinary variety of its membership, and of its places of meeting. Men and women of almost every creed, and of none, find fellowship together.

More harmonious relation between the peoples of the world is fostered by the system. Both before and since the war, the pursuit of this ideal has led to visits of British members to Germany and German parties to Britain. The visit of a party of adult school members to Germany last year attracted widespread attention in Germany. As a direct result of the visit, a summer school for an equal number of British and German guests will be held in Germany this year to discuss the topic: "Toward World Fellowship."

A similar mission will start for Rouen and Paris on June 2 to link up with sympathetic organizations, groups, and individuals for the establishment of real friendships. The method is being extended to other countries and results in similar visits to Britain from overseas groups.

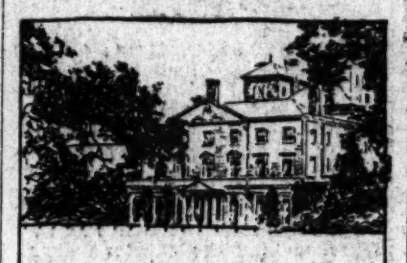
At the various colleges, guest houses, holiday centers and educational settlements controlled by the adult schools, or in which they have a share of the control, guests and students from overseas mix freely with the "home" members in the broadening and deepening of tolerance and sympathy on both sides.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANEOUS

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For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Malin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

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Modern educational. Large airy house. Concert hall. Gymnasium. 2½ acres garden. Lively playing fields. Country walks. Bathing. Mrs. F. M. V. Higher Cert.

GENEVA—A lady is willing to receive into her home (situated in best quarter) 6 English boys desiring of studying French language; excellent educational opportunities, winter sports, Alpine holidays, etc. Apply to SERVICE BUREAU, 30, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, or MISS GUYE, 88 Boulevard des Tranchées, Geneva.

REXHILL-ON-SEA Elmleigh, 1, Elmstead Rd. HOME school for girls, entire charge if parents are abroad. MISS H. H. H. (London). Cambridge Training College, MISS K. R. LLOYD, Bedford Kindergarten College.

SINGING LESSONS also coaching in French and Italian songs. French private and conversation classes; lessons in English to French students. Apply to MISS FISHER, 44 Hogarth Rd., S. W.

SOUTHLANDS, The Paragon, Blackheath, E. 2—Home School for boys (using business) entire charge if desired. Principal, Miss B. S. QUINN, College, Weybridge, Surrey. Boarding and day school for girls. Modern equipment. Terms, Tennis, Miss Dunstan, 1, R. A. M. (Reg.)

Board and Residence (SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE) Private Hostel for working gentlemen 5 Lawn Road, Hampstead, N. W. 3. 2 mins. Regent Tube Station.

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NORFOLK HOUSE GENTLEMAN living in lovely seaside village. Boreham, Essex. 10/6 weekly. Terms 4/3. K. L. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

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APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, single or in a suite; board optional. MRS. McGLASHAN, 18, Finsbury, London, E. C. 2.

WHITBROOK, FENNEY RAY Holiday home for children as paying guests; moderate terms.

For Sale FOR SALE—High class 100 year old house; established 20 years; easily managed; large exclusive clientele; constant staff; splendid results; ample living accommodation; Box 870, The Christian Science Monitor, Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

To Let QUARTER—BEARDED RESIDENCE party 200 years old, to be let furnished at 6/6 weekly; 6 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms, dairy, kitchen, billiard room, etc.; garden, 2 acres; and croquet lawn and orchard, garage; beautiful high up in lovely Sussex country; splendid views; available about mid-July. STUART SHEPHERD & CO., 30-41,rompton Rd., London, S. W. 3. (Kensington office)

SUNNY WORTHING A lady's well furnished house, minutes from sea front and esplanade. 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and small garage. Let for six months or longer. 7/6 per week; 3 months or longer. K. L. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

HERNE BAY, KENT—To let, furnished, maisonette on sea front; 1 rec. room, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, etc.; 7/6 per week; 3 months or longer. K. L. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

UNFURNISHED cottage with or without attendance. West Kensington; semi-detached; practically self-contained; phone; Barons Court. Apply E. S. S. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

FURNISHED house including 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 garages, large garden, in quiet London; 6 or 8 months from middle July; 1 guinea weekly. Apply K. L. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

LARGE double bed sitting room (veranda), gas ring, use of bathroom; no attendance. 11 St. Peter's Sq., Hampstead (Stanford Brook).

Exchange WOULD like to exchange house in England for one at seaside, during August. CRONK, 1 Queen Parade, Margate.

Post Wanted TRAINED, certificated, desires non-resident post; honours in English and history. Apply K. L. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

POSITION required as day or night porter; sleep in or out; no suitable offer of work refused; excellent references. MERRICK, care of Bubb, Orchard Lea, Orpington, Kent.

PARIS OR AMERICA—Position wanted, trained children's nurse; baby proof, free Oct. NURSE TURNER, Merland, Wassenaar, Holland.

POST required with family as companion; help in London by English lady. Reply MISS D. M. WESTER, Helsingfors, Stockholm.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Business Opportunities

REPRESENTATIVES (with connection preferred) in London and large provincial cities required by H. R. HALL, Commercial Printer, 100, Strand, W. C. 2. Expert and Wholesome. Paper, Stationery, SWADLOW, Brompton, W. C. 2. Every support given in way of scientific estimates, uniformity of prices and prompt deliveries; salary and commission.

Wanted RETIRED officer wants cottage near country town and golf course; about 7 rooms, bath, 2, and c. etc.; water and lighting; 1 acre and garage; within 1½ hours London; reasonable price. K. L. The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

NURSERY foreman's son, 10, desires to learn horticulture; premium if required. REF. PULLEN, 6 Bell Lane, Thame, Oxford.

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NEW ZEALANDERS DEMANDING MORE ABILITY IN PARLIAMENT

Business Men Especially Want Fewer Small-Caliber Men Making Laws Affecting the Entire Dominion

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 10 (Special Correspondence).—With a general election ahead, some of New Zealand's business men and politicians have been discussing lately the subject of "Brains in Parliament."

The Dominion's best thought and its highest ideals seem to be found outside Parliament. This also may be true in other countries, but nevertheless it is an ill New Zealanders would like to remedy.

One fact emphasized by the discussion is that the Labor Party, which has merely a handful of members in the House of Representatives, is the only organized political party in the Dominion. The Reform Party, which put the Massey Government into office, and the Liberal Party, at present in opposition, have organizations of a sort, but they are scarcely political parties at all in the sense in which Americans understand that term. They have no controlling executive, no party discipline and no official funds. They hold no party conventions and they have no membership lists.

Influence Chiefly Personal

A Reform member or a Liberal member of the House will have committees behind him in his district, and he probably will have a more or less accurately marked copy of the electoral roll for his constituency. But his influence and power, whatever they may amount to, are to a great extent, personal. Many of the electors are loyal adherents to one party or another, but they are not disciplined adherents and in few electorates can the party leader say to them, "Vote here" or "Vote there." The leader must use tact, not authority.

The majority of the state departments are under control of the Public Service Commissioners, as far as staffing and promotions are concerned. The ministerial head of a department

decides questions of policy, but he cannot put a friend on the salary list or remove an enemy from it. The law forbids him to interfere, and the existence of appeal boards and of powerful organizations of state employees assists him to remember the law. There may be violations of the system, but they are rare. The Government has the spending of public money on railways, roads, bridges and so forth, but this sort of patronage cannot be concentrated on the members of any particular political party, and moreover the undeveloped condition of large parts of New Zealand creates obvious needs that are bound to be the guiding factor in expenditure. Certain trunk railways, certain main roads, certain hydroelectric projects demand attention and tend to get it regardless of the political leanings of the districts immediately affected.

Party Gives Little Aid

Business men are not suggesting that the Government ought to possess more patronage, but they are complaining that political conditions make it increasingly difficult for the man of affairs and broad interests to get into Parliament.

The salary of a superior clerk and probably will find himself opposed at the polls by some glib-tongued and energetic nonentity, to whom this money is a comfortable living. Small wonder, say the business men, that the captains of industry stay outside Parliament.

The business man, who may be said to include the more substantial farmers, are disposed to undertake the job and they are being strengthened in their purpose by the certainty that, if the older political parties lack inspiration and ideals, the Labor Party is going to make an impression upon uninformed electors.

PACT RENOUNCED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Mozambique Convention With Portuguese Will Be Discussed

CAPE TOWN, May 10 (Special Correspondence).—General Smuts recently announced in the House of Assembly that the government had given notice of its intention to renounce the Mozambique Convention as from April 1, 1923. Twelve months' notice had to be given of any such intention between the two parties, and the Union Government had given that notice. He might add that some time ago the administration of Mozambique informed the Union Government that they were dissatisfied with the Mozambique Convention, which was considered no longer applicable to the circumstances existing between the two countries. They did not renounce the Convention, but informed the government that they were going to do so; but before actually taking that step they intended to have a conference between the two countries.

The conference was welcomed by the Union Government, but owing to one reason and another the conference did not come off. It was to have been held in Cape Town and the Portuguese delegates had been invited, but owing to various causes it was not held, and under those circumstances, as the Union Government was just as much dissatisfied with the existing Convention, they came to the conclusion that the proper course, in the interest of the Union, was to take the step themselves and to give notice of renunciation, which was done.

The notice had to be given before the end of March, in order to become operative from April 1 of next year. At the same time, the government had informed the Portuguese Government that in giving that notice it was not proceeding with the idea of abandoning the conference, but welcomed it, and renewed invitations to the Portuguese delegates to visit Cape Town in order that the terms of the new Convention might be fully discussed. He had every reason to think that would be the course which would be pursued by the Portuguese Government, and that at an early date a conference would take place in Cape Town which would discuss the terms of a new Convention to take the place of the old one which had expired.

JEWISH LABOR PARTY CONFERS IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, May 5 (Special Correspondence).—A conference has been held in Moscow of Jewish party workers at which one of the chief items of discussion was the formation of a Jewish revolutionary organization to inquire into the history of the Jewish Socialist and Labor movement in Russia and other countries, and to establish a Jewish revolutionary museum, in which the whole of the historical material relating to the Jewish revolutionary movement should be collected.

All those present were unanimously in favor of forming such an organization, however, regarding the form which the proposed organization should take. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed to form an autonomous section of the Culture-League, and a committee was appointed to organize the section and prepare a plan of activity.

JEWISH EMIGRATION ACTIVITIES. BERLIN, May 10 (Special Correspondence).—The conference of the United Jewish Emigration Committee was held here recently. It was decided to close the Paris office of the committee and to make London the center of an extensive political, emigration and financial activity. It was further agreed to establish in Berlin a center for the purpose of regulating the practical emigration work and of conducting negotiations with the Soviet Government concerning the emigration of Jews from the Soviet countries.

For the Dominion's best thought

COALITION WORKERS AND FRIENDS RALLY TO THE "1920" CLUB

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 28.—The 1920 Club of which Mr. Lloyd George is president, now numbers more than 1000 members—men and women—and is recognized as the rallying ground for workers in the interests of the Coalition Government. Mr. Asquith and the Independent Liberals or "Weeds," as they are called, have retained control throughout the country of the bulk of the old-established Liberal Associations with their seasoned electoral machinery.

Lord Rathcreedan, who, as Mr. Cecil Norton, was an energetic member of the House of Commons before he was raised to the peerage, is president of the London branch of the organization. Both he and Lady Rathcreedan take a keen interest in work in the metropolis, and arrangements have been made for an out-of-doors campaign, as well as for house-to-house visiting. Particular attention is being concentrated upon constituencies held by Independent Liberals or Labor members. Mr. Lloyd George having undertaken to address meetings in districts where the Coalition are considered weak.

The 1920 Club numbers among its members some exceptionally able debaters, and formal debates on political subjects will be held in constituencies represented by Labor. Among women electors much progress has been made, and Mrs. Lloyd George has been in great request at inaugural meetings of new associations.

During the summer special attention will be paid to the villages, a canal tour having been arranged by four of the girl members of the club. A large is to be held on which they will live, halting at points en route where meetings in villages will be held on the green and literature will be distributed. By this means it is felt that it will be possible to penetrate to remote localities where little, if any, political propaganda has been undertaken.

OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS FOR TIMBER TRADE AT LOWER PRICES

LONDON, April 28 (Special Correspondence).—Signs indicate that the timber trade, prevailing so long and attended with so much depreciation of value, is passing away. During the last month or two, Baltic shippers and importers have gradually come to terms at prices where there is a reasonable probability of merchants making a profit. Previous to the breaking up of the Union Scandinavian Shippers, the Finns, owing to the prevailing rate of exchange, were in a position to accept a more considerable reduction of prices in sterling than had been the case three months previously. These, coinciding approximately with prices ruling in England in the public auctions, proved of such inducement to importers that some of the leading Finnish productions for shipment early in 1922 have been disposed of.

Reports have confirmed the fact that some of the leading Swedish and Norwegian shippers have lowered their figures and made a few contracts. Others are expected to follow, in spite of the monetary sacrifice entailed. No regular, satisfactory business on normal lines can become general until shippers, as a body, fully realize the present position.

Toward the end of April, many sizes had reached and some had gone below pre-war prices. A few sizes maintain a higher relative value—those sizes hitherto obtained to a large extent from Russia (Petrograd and the White Sea), so it is obvious that anything like a normal quantity cannot be forthcoming until a more peaceful condition is established in Russia.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A Search for Art by Way
of Cape Horn and the Straits

New York, May 27

IT IS always disconcerting, though doubtless immensely refreshing, to be shaken out of a too complacent acceptance of one's everyday standards of living. Certainly this happened to me the other day when I set out to buy a parting gift for a friend of mine soon to leave the country. No land of Cook's tours or Baedeker's stars awaited him, but the southernmost tip of South America—Terra del Fuego and the Magellan Straits, bleak, sleek-swept, the only inhabitants a handful of the world's primitive men. And he had planned to make this journey, not with elaborate equipment, but stripped down to the fewest possible necessities. Not even a book was to be carried. His every effort must be given to the struggle of the trip itself, and every luxury sacrificed to the one end of accomplishment.

So I ended up in a sporting goods store, one of those great supply houses where a man can fit out an expedition for Alaska or the equator and where one expects the elevator man to announce, "Second floor, North Pole goods and Labrador equipments, third for the desert goods; camel packs in the basement." It was the sort of a store that means to a man all the excitement that a large Parisian dress shop means to a woman. Where the sight of tents and sleeping bags, pack saddles and sun helmets brings lifting through the mind the Kipling lines: "And we go—go—go away from here! On the other side the world we're overdue!"

Send the road is clear before you, when the old spring feet come over you. And the red gods call for you.

But even here what could I find for a man who had no wish nor room for civilized ingenuities? So finally I purchased a simple blue bandanna handkerchief. He was leaving on a long journey and my gift carried with it my best wishes and my affection, and I could only express it by a square of colored cotton. Truly I was shaken out of the usual measurements.

Then I rode down Fifth Avenue with the handkerchief in my pocket, and as if it had been a talisman I found myself looking with suddenly alien eyes on the luxurious shop windows and the great department store buildings filled to overflowing with all the thousand and one so-called needs of civilized man and on the feverish traffic of limousines and delivery wagons and overloaded motor lorries all busy with their shops. Things, things, things, ran the refrain in my head.

But what, you ask, has all this to do with art? This, that the friend so soon to sail was Rockwell Kent, the artist. Two years ago he was in Alaska, and what that year of painting and thinking in the far north meant to him you know if you have read his "Wilderness." Now he is off for Patagonia and Cape Horn, an adventure to stir the imagination of every boy and the boy in every man. He is working his way down as one of a crew of a tramp freighter which is to skirt the eastern coast of South America, laden with a miscellaneous cargo. Her first stop is at Bahia Blanca, in southern Brazil, her second at Santos Arenas. From there she will pass through the Straits and up the western coast. But by that time Kent will have been dropped somewhere in the vicinity of Punta Arenas. His purpose is again to travel, to paint, to think. But just what comes after his landing he himself has little idea. It is one of the least known parts of the world, and those who know anything of it have warned him that what he purposes is impossible. Few have been there. Darwin was there when he was 23, you remember if you have read "The Voyage of the Beagle." He declared the natives to be the lowest order of the human race. Their clothing consisted of a skin hanging over their backs and this acted as something of a protection when they turned their backs to the prevailing gales of snow and sleet. So absent was any idea of property that a bit of calico presented by Darwin was instantly torn into shreds as a pack of dogs would tear a piece of tossed meat. There was no language save guttural sounds.

Captain Cook stopped there, too, and reported sending overboard an exploring party of four men who penetrated inland four miles in 36 hours and lost two men. The names on the map (as Stevenson says, what literature is more fascinating than the head roll of a chart) tell something of the impressions of those early visitors: Desolation Island, Port Famine, Cape Despair. There are a few ranches in the most favored parts; there are a few wretches like the South Sea beach combers, cast up on these lonely shores like long drifted wreck. There is a little Chilean gunboat which busies herself sporadically up and down the Straits. That is all.

Across these desolate lands where winds and snow will prevail—the northern summer being their winter—and along those Straits where in other days the clipper ships sometimes fought for 30 days at a time to round the Horn only to find themselves blown back to their starting point, Rockwell Kent, is to go. As I have said, he is by choice to strip himself down to the barest essentials. For he may have to carry his equipment, including his painting materials, to the remotest of the world, for he believes that arms provoke arms. He has letters from Secretary Hughes and Theodore Roosevelt of the Navy Department and a magazine editor, but I cannot imagine an Onan or Yaganian youth who harks like a dog being impressed by them.

And what, you ask again, has all this to do with art? I, too, asked that question of Kent as he pored over his chart like an excited youngster. I was curious, for I knew that his would

not be the trite answer: to find new material. As he replied, his brown eyes, which had been dancing in anticipation, steadied with purpose.

"I am going because I want to find out what it is that man really wants most in life. I think I can find that out better in getting away from the crowd, away from the jazz and the subways. If I suddenly came up to you here in New York and asked you what you wanted most, you might say, 'a plate of ice cream' or 'a new suit of clothes.' That's what civilization does to us. We have no perspective, and the thing of the moment is the biggest thing in the world. But this trip, besides being a lot of fun, ought to wrench me out of all the unessential paraphernalia of the modern life. Man's deepest aspirations—man's relation to the absolute—it is the task of art to voice that. That is the whole business of art, in the end."

"It is this that has always given the magnificent force and beauty to all primitive art. Because of the very simplicity of their life the primitive artists read the hearts of men more clearly. And because of the simplicity of their thinking they gained some glimpse of the verities. But today art has become a mere amusement, a decoration on life, useless, pointless. It is all these pretty fripperies on every side that the real artist calls degenerate art. That's why I'm going. To get away from crowd-thinking and near-art. To get a chance to think for myself—in the simplest conditions. Then when the urge for expression comes I can paint. Were I here in New York I would probably want to go out and talk over my thoughts with someone else and then when I came to paint I would find that the magic of the inspiration would be dulled. A message should be delivered only once."

Then he gave a happy smile and darted off to make his final arrangements. It was the last time I saw him. Two days later he received word that the freighter, which had been loading at a Brooklyn wharf, was ready to sail and five minutes later he was bundling into a taxi the baggage which will next be dropped on some desolate beach 10,000 miles or so to the south. Truly a searcher.

Somehow since Kent has left, the clever little arrangements of fruit and flowers and posed models in Japanese kimono that fill so many of the galleries seem more useless than ever. I have been vividly reminded of what Art is.

G. S. L.

The Royal Scottish Academy, 1922

Special from Monitor Bureau

Edinburgh, May 9.

TO THOSE who consider that all fine painting was done some centuries ago, and that nothing is worth acquiring unless painted by an Old Master, such exhibitions as the Royal Scottish Academy should give food for reflection. It is not difficult to analyze the work of these masters and to note the qualities which place them above the work of their contemporaries. The greatest of these qualities, and one which is to be found in all great works of art, is perhaps unity, both of touch and color, and very few painters possess mastery to such a degree as to combine perfect color sense. For this second virtue one will not inquire as to how much the old masters are indebted to time for their harmonious tonal qualities. However, to the unbiased person contemplating modern exhibitions, the conclusion would probably be that there are more great painters living today than in any other period of the world's history. These remarks are not intended to imply that the finest qualities in painting are to be met with frequently; the perfect combination of mastery and craftsmanship with a highly developed and sensitive color perception is extremely rare, and always must be so.

Returning to the pictures hung in the present Royal Scottish Academy exhibition one will find much to encourage optimism. Even the many diverse phases of expression represented show a healthy activity of thought.

Peter Graham is represented by four canvases, including the two large paintings, "Spate in the Highlands," and "The Manchester Corporation Gallery, and "Wandering Shadows."

Portraiture is becoming increasingly prominent in exhibitions of this kind, and one is inclined to believe that much work is done almost mechanically by professional portrait painters who treat the work with great facility, but without true regard for deeper qualities, or any real penetration of vital character. The sitters themselves may be at fault in this respect. Out of the 80 portraits hung in the present exhibition, the following stimulate comment:

"Coventry Patmore: Poet," by Sargent, has mastery brushwork, fine, uniform tone, simple, direct handling, modeled with firm, sure precision combined with passages of tender delicacy. It bears comparison with the finest works of the great masters of portraiture.

"Sir William MacCormick," by Orpen, suffers most severely in comparison, and this example does not possess the fine qualities of tone or handling. The face is much overworked, and the high lights are overdone and exaggerated, and the color is not good.

Next to Sargent, and shows similar simplicity and directness of handling. It is a contemplative, meditative portrait suggestively treated with great feeling, and it possesses beautiful tonal unity.

David Allison, who has been recently made an Academician, has two portraits, "Mrs. Smith of Cromallie" is more delicate in touch than Orpen's work, although there is a similar boldness of technique. The lady's dress is a strong violet-purple, and no at-



Mrs. R. W. Smith of Cromallie, From Portrait by David Allison, R. S. A.

tempt has been made to relate and harmonize this very positive note into a unified conception, which is so wonderfully rendered in both Sargent's and Whistler's paintings.

"Jean," by Henry Linott, is most delicately modeled with sensitive atmospheric colors. The tone of the dress being the same as the background rather forces the girl's pale face into too great a contrast for harmonious unity.

"The Artist's Wife," by John R. Barclay, was awarded the Guthrie prize at the present exhibition. This young artist's work is very interesting for the free, pastel-like use of paint, which is brought out more particularly in another work entitled "A Blue Dress." Throughout there is a fine loose touch and good color. The pose of the head in the latter picture is rather uncomfortable and strained.

The "Portrait of a Lady in Artistic light," by David M. Sutherland, who has recently been elected an Associate, is one of the outstanding paintings of the exhibition. This young painter has shown himself interested in problems of color, and his painting is always stimulating and vital.

The landscape section is dominated by the loaned paintings of Lucien Simon, who is certainly a great colorist. It is a delight to stand before such work as "La Gondole," "The Quay," and "Church of St. Julien," showing such joy of execution. The sure unhesitating precision with which the bright, glowing, pure color is placed and left undisturbed, evidently with the most happy spontaneity, reveals unwavering conviction and a matured experience. The fine balanced arrangement of color into a stimulating and well-conceived pictorial unity places Simon among the modern masters.

Two other outstanding landscapes, although reflecting a very different mood, are "The Dark Hill" and "The Long Pool," by E. A. Walton, which reveal the quiet, sensitive atmospheric

An Art University for New York

STONE walls do not a prison make, neither does a fine school-house always mean a well-run school. The scheme for a great university of art in New York—a university that will include all the arts—is excellent, and when the present suggestions for it are realized, there will be much to say in praise and little in blame. But more important than an imposing group of halls and colleges and galleries is what goes on inside of them, and to begin at the right end would be to see, first of all, that the system of education is worthy of the university.

The crying need of the day in America is for efficient art training, especially industrial art training. There are schools enough; perhaps there are too many, and money has been lavished upon the building of them and the fitting of them up with superfluous luxury. If American art kept pace with the American effort to create it, America would now stand head and shoulders above almost every other country. But that is far from being the position it has as yet attained. The American, for all his go-aheadness, for all his enterprise, for all his belief in his own inventive genius, still must turn to Europe when it comes to most of the arts that are called industrial.

The native-born designer who has a practical knowledge of his art is in a limited minority. He may know how to make a design, but when he leaves his beautifully equipped school, he may not have the shadow of an idea as to how design is to be applied to textiles, or ceramics, or jewelry, or whatever it may be. And this is not less true of the student who aims to be an illustrator. He learns to draw, he may leave his school a master of drawing, but how his illustration is to be reproduced and printed on the published page usually still remains to him a mystery. Even the etcher may be obliged to turn over his plates, while etched and bitten, to a printer, while rare is the artist who can transfer his lithograph from paper to stone—if he makes it on paper—and do his own printing. In all these cases, the artist

color and poetical feeling characteristic of this artist's work.

Other interesting landscapes are shown by James Paterson, Eric Robertson, J. Whitelaw Hamilton, David Foggie, E. Charlton Fortune, A. R. Sturrock, Spence-Smith, and Charles Oppenheimer.

"The Song of the Sun," by Henry Linott, is the most distinguished picture of the exhibition, and a work of very rare artistic beauty and inspiration. Classical in feeling and full of poetic suggestion, it is painted with the most delicate coloring, and conceived in a luminous atmosphere elusive and evasive. The theme—three figures of rhythmic grace—is treated in terms of brilliant, widely diffused vibrating light, and harmony and unity of effect has been preserved by the use of most delicate transitions of atmospheric color.

"A Child Dressing," by Dorothy Johnstone, which is carried out with a delicate color arrangement of lilac, rose-pink, orange, and harmonies of white, is beautifully painted with thin, loose touches.

to study these and other models, and imitate them closely.

But one thing forgotten, or overlooked, is that the important art schools of Europe did not have their importance thrust upon them, but in the course of time developed it for themselves. Paris did not become an art center because Parisians decided to make it one. It provided opportunities for artist and student, who therefore drifted to it in greater and greater numbers until one day it woke up to find itself an art center, in actual need of the Beaux-Arts and studios and the Grand Palais and the rest. The Art University of Paris grew gradually into what it now is, just as the lay universities of Oxford and Cambridge grew gradually into the great educational centers they are today. Even in America, universities like Harvard and Yale were a growth; they were not created overnight in their spacious splendor as they are known today.

There is no reason why America should not have an art university, no reason why this university should not be in New York. But until New York provides, as Paris provides, the right sort of opportunities and the right sort of training to draw artists and students from everywhere to it, the proposed art university would prove rather an empty shell. The schools already in existence will not be any the better simply for transportation to more pretentious quarters. A little of the energy that goes to the building of this university in anticipation would be more profitably spent in insuring, first, a firm foundation in the right method of art education throughout the country.

Russian Art in the Light of
Western European Developments

EXPOSITIONS of the impressionistic doctrine used to point out that the art they advocated was democratic in its very essence, for does not the light shine over all things with the same vigor regardless of the importance one attaches to objects of the visible world? Just because it is leveling all things and ignoring human standards the impressionists were enthusiastic about light, not the artificial footlights with their crude effects, but the even, diffused daylight with its more delicate nuances. Violent hues have been banished from the palette of the impressionists; they dismissed reds and avoided blacks, the early colors par excellence, and their portraits, their landscapes, their still-lives are all of them in the same particular keynote of a soft blue, a tender yellow and white.

Plain-artism found no exalted response in Russia. Russia did not experience impressionistic art, in the same way that she did not pass through a democratic stage in politics. A mere coincidence or not, there are the facts. Serov was not an impressionist, unless he is so called in view of his sketchy design, nor was Wrobel, who had a certain affinity with the impressionists (he had an admirable sense for subtle values and a liking for the impressionistic keynote commanded by blue), but never, like them, treated his art as a matter of mere representation. To him it was a matter of emphasis; he revealed by pictorial means what passionately interested him, problems of a religious, transcendental nature. Man was the central motive of his art and he never would have assigned him a secondary role, which the impressionists did in their paganistic naturalism.

After the breakdown of the revolution of 1905 a new aristocratic movement appeared in Russia, which at once assumed a hostile attitude toward any art pretending to be more than a matter of seeing. People were weary of social problems which failed to be solved and moral aspirations which could not be carried out; they longed for an art which would make them forget the dull present, an art full of reminiscences of a merry past, the epoch of Peter the Great, or the romantic age of the thirties. They wanted a fascinating theater and a beautiful book.

Thus art became an industry serving the stage and book production, aiming at purely decorative purposes, emptied of content. The doctrine of the impressionists who de-throned man in order to enshrine nature became, in the hands of these Russian blades, a means of subjugating contents and adapting them to "the decorative line." It was a brilliant era, an admirable unfolding of the decorative sense which the Russian naturally possesses as a precious gift inherited from those Asiatics from whom he has sprung. Somov, who is of a pronounced blue type, Golovinski, Kozlov, Kustodiev, Yonon, Sudeikin, and many other famous names belong to this group of artists who today are representative of the pre-war Russia.

It was a joyous, playful art hostile to reflection and contemplation, fond of graceful rhythm and intense coloring. Everything carried the mark of refinement and culture; a scheme for a stage decoration, a model for a ballet costume, a story, was Russianized with the same delightful precision and elegance as a title page of a precious edition. It was a culmination of the Russian genius, only comparable with the achievements of Watteau, Fragonard and Boucher. There may be seen the same fascinating and frivolous style, that peculiar temperature of style, as Taine would say, which is to be found on the eve of great political changes. It is a delicate temporary flower. In France it was the Encyclopedist Diderot who raised his voice against an art which to a friend of Rousseau appeared to be too refined and corrupted, and the sentimental Greuze was to replace the favorites of the court with his scenes praising the domestic virtues of the petty bourgeoisie. Afterward it was David, the painter of Napoleon, who introduced the pathos of a heroic style with civic Roman reminiscences, and thus entirely broke the charm of the passing rococo.

The wild expressionism which now reigns in Russian art also makes the attempt to establish a heroic style. Boris Grigoriev, Vassili Choukhav, Shagal were the first to announce the change, to introduce more robust accents into the hyperrefined artistic culture of the intelligentsia. The coloring becomes deeper and darker, the size of the pictures and the forms become greater, the hot breath of the baroque is felt, art is no more a game, but as serious as life. What will follow when the wave of expressionism which has submerged art all over the Continent has spent itself? There are signs of a quieting down in the shape of a decorative style

based on purely abstract forms which by reaction will perhaps lead to a rediscovery of nature.

MRS. R. VISHNITZER

Impressionism as a
Painter Sees It Today

IMPRESSIONISM, as applied to art, the dictionary defines as "The doctrine that natural objects should be painted so as to reproduce only their larger and more immediate effect, or impression, without selection, or elaboration of details." A painter was talking. He continued: "Small wonder the word is misunderstood. Impressionism, as exemplified by Monet, Manet, and others of the French school, was distinctly a discovery of the effect of the use of broken pigment, that is, 'paint' applied separately, not mixed on the palette. Its chief aim was an endeavor to reproduce sunlight 'vibration.' In theory only was it successful; in practice it fell very far short of its original aim. We have motion, but we no longer strive for perpetual motion. Sunshine is a living thing—paint, lifeless; but impressionism has, nevertheless, transformed the world of art, much as motion has revolutionized industry."

"Through accurate analysis of color as found in the rainbow, as thrown by the spectrum, or shown by the iridescence, they discovered not only the natural law of color, but its relation in complementary and contrasting harmonies, its primary and secondary bases, solving problems which had long, one might say, baffled, perplexed, illusionized. Briefly, they were wayshowers, raising the scale from bass to premo, which has since dropped back to medium, which is normal."

"We now know: we no longer guess. To illustrate: An orange high light must complement a purple shadow; and the famous 'purple cow' was merely a 'white' bossy feeding on a dandelion field, so lighted as to be in shadow. In other words, 'blackberries are red when they are green!' Analyzed, it is a bit incongruous, but interpreted, we get the meaning. Skies are never 'blue' and tress are rarely 'green.' Cloud forms, and sunshine, make the sky almost any hue of the spectrum, and tress are purple against the glowing eastern sky, golden under the same conditions in the west; radiant under noonday sun, tones of gray from the absence of it; flat, or modeled according to light."

"Flesh color," for example, is the medium tone, not high light nor shadow. Things are not what they seem to those who know; with the artist painting is largely intuitive, and always a spot of complementary color gives the necessary emphasis. Nature always supplies every artistic need; but nature is not a seer, she must be sought; she casts no pearls before swine. She is without price, and yet priceless; and demands only constancy, sincerity, humility, love. We may all be her pupils and art can progress only as it carries the masses with it in appreciation."

"George de Forest Brush, who is very much a student of ethics, has always insisted that we should give the artist his subject; that an artist without a subject is like a ship without a rudder; the difference between direction and indirection. Abbey's 'Quest of the Holy Grail' in the Boston Public Library is perhaps the best modern illustration of this in America. In no other way could this masterpiece have been produced. Briefly, an artistic commission unifies, brings producer and purchaser together in mutual co-operation and co-ordination."

"Both old and new schools often talked beyond the comprehension of public opinion, which always renders the final verdict. The impressionists, as they first appeared, overestimated the possibilities of color, the old school underestimated; both entertained incorrect beliefs as to limitations. The impressionists dealt much in the concrete, the older school much in the abstract; one in cryptic, the other in cipher; as contrasting with the imbrolic and chimerical productions of various newer 'isms' which are by no means 'modern.'"

H. I. J.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE issue of the Genoa Conference was, to use a happy British phrase, "Shall Europe be united over the future or divided over the past?"

Russia's Alliances

Europe's two black sheep, who incidentally comprise more than two-thirds of her population, has been squarely faced. In a world increasingly skeptical of conferences and easily disgusted at their shortcomings, Genoa taught every internationally-minded person the full extent of the difficulties of Lloyd George's policy of integration, and it amply justified the high-minded expediency—again an essentially British paradox—of going on with it.

But the difficulties which lie in its path are enormous. To those hundred and thirty-odd millions of Russians, who are inside of the Soviet régime looking out, it has been made to appear that their delegates brought off a great victory. This is of course nonsense; economically, Russia is not richer by one ruble than when Tchitcherin and his train arrived in Italy. Russia's success is in the realm of foreign policy, and Russian foreign policy is one of the capital forces of Europe's disintegration. Leaving aside the havoc which her economic ruin has brought upon her neighbors and allies who once depended on her for 40 per cent of their grain supply, the effect abroad of Russia's plunge into Communism, as reflected in Russia's foreign policy, has been to throw European diplomacy into a real and justifiable panic. That panic still continues. It is manifested in America in the die-hard diplomacy which carries on a long-range debate with Russia, but has isolated itself from contact with her as from a plague—and which, incidentally, has removed the wholesomeness and magnanimity of America's influence in Europe at a time when it was most sorely needed.

But Russia has herself accentuated the difficulties of anyone dealing with her more than any other agency by her policy of alliances. The Soviet leaders who are returning to Moscow will shortly preside at a conference at which these alliances will show the full extent of their evil fruitfulness. The delegates from Angora at this conference will, of course, occupy the seat next the throne. They are the earliest and most malignant growth of the new Russia's present-day relations toward Europe. With them will be delegates, official and unofficial, from the length and breadth of the pro-Soviet fringe round the central organism, from the tame republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and "Armenia," from Mongolia, Tartary and Siberia; Afghans, Persians, Syrians and Indian Nationalists will swell the disaffected chorus, and Russia's alliance with every faction and every people whose paramount aim is to frustrate the peaceful settlement of the war and upset the policies of its victors will once more be defiantly flourished in the face of the world.

There is no need of reiterating that many of the grievances Russia is espousing are genuine ones, but that is not the reason for her tireless propaganda to gather all the Ishmaelites round herself as Comrade Ishmael-in-chief. The Afghan war, the revolt in Kafiristan, the smoldering flame along the whole Indian border, even the discontent throughout the new Arabia from which England hoped so much, testify to the voice of a thousand agitators speaking all the Eastern tongues, but to one hand, bearing Russian gold. By secret pacts and open alliances, Russia has set out to terrorize the British Empire, and she has all but succeeded.

This has been Russia's success, and it is a policy which, if continued, will nullify all the advantages she hopes to gain through entrance into the European concert. The German compact bears on it only slightly, for its menace, if there is menace in it, is of the future, and in time, if the other powers keep their heads, will aid Russia's honest growth rather than merely further her disruptive propaganda. But in the commercial treaties, or as both Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Schanzer prefer to call them, "commercial conventions," with England and Italy lies still the chastened practical hope of all that is statesmanly in Soviet Russia. These are real alliances of mutual interest, with nations which honestly want to be of use to modern Russia—and want modern Russia to be of use to them. Russia has done her best to throw these advantages away by her policy of petty malignancy in Asia. She cannot have it both ways, and if the Soviet leaders do not see the logical end of such inconsistency time will soon enough show it for them.

WHILE it is true that the German mark is worth more in Germany than elsewhere, that is to say that German prices have not risen in the same proportion as the value of the German mark has fallen, yet it would be idle to suppose that there has not been a great rise in prices in that country. Some figures printed in *Tägliche Korrespondenz*, and translated in *Export Trade*, present extraordinary contrasts between what marks would buy in 1914 and at the present time. A few examples will illustrate the situation: In 1914, 20 marks would pay for the express fare between Berlin and Munich; today it is barely the price of a cab fare between two stations in Berlin. In 1914, 85 marks would buy a suit of clothes; today it is the price for cleansing and pressing

one. In 1914, 500 marks was the monthly allowance for a student; today it is the price of a pair of shoes. In 1914, 10,000 marks would buy a country villa with an orchard; today it is the price for a repair to the roof.

It is true that the wages of an ordinary worker have advanced about twelve or fifteen fold, but these advances in the cost of living represent more nearly a thirtyfold increase. Is it any wonder that many are finding themselves unable to buy the actual necessities of existence, and is it any wonder that there is a deep-seated sense of unrest among the people? The tax situation is such that the workers already bear an unfair proportion of the burden, and indications point to the fact that any additional taxes will simply cause this state of affairs to be exaggerated. What is the use of pressing for additional taxes unless they will really obtain the results desired? A sweeping reform is needed in the entire fiscal system of Germany, and until it is accomplished it would be well to see that the pressure exerted to obtain payments for the Allies is not in reality working against itself.

THE difficulties of the reconstruction problem in Bulgaria are pointedly illustrated by the newest demand made upon that country by the Ambassadors' Council. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Neuilly, submitted to the Bulgarian Parliament in the form of legislation a month ago, Bulgaria is completely disarmed. Provisions are made even in public and private schools rigidly prohibiting anything that smacks of militarism. In advance of this legislation, the Bulgarian Government has succeeded in mustering a force of about 7000 men, serving at prohibitory wages, and with a term of enlistment so long that few men could be induced to enter the service. That would indicate a degree of disarmament that would make Bulgaria a completely negligible factor in a military sense.

Such a disarmament would be a fine thing for Bulgaria. Unfortunately for that country, however, her neighbors are bristling with arms. Greece is on a war footing. So, to a certain extent, is Serbia. Likewise, in a somewhat less degree, is Rumania. In existing circumstances Bulgaria would be unable to oppose anything like an adequate force to a greatly superior military power in a frontier dispute with any of her neighbors.

And yet, under date of May 20, comes the news from Bulgaria that the Ambassadors' Council has ordered the peasant government to disarm the forces under the command of General Wrangel, to whom the Bulgarian Government granted asylum after his final defeat by the Bolshevik armies in Russia. Supported by funds from allied sources, General Wrangel has been maintaining his military units intact on Bulgarian soil. Beyond that, the Wrangel army has been serving as the rallying point for the enemies of the Government. Recently Premier Stambulsky invited Wrangel to disarm and disband his army—or to leave Bulgaria.

The extent of General Wrangel's compliance with the invitation is to be measured by the fact that on May 20 the Ambassadors' Council ordered Premier Stambulsky to disarm and disband the Wrangel forces. The difficulty of the problem set before Stambulsky can be realized when it is recalled that Wrangel's forces number 25,000 men. With this force Stambulsky is expected to deal with the 7000 men who now constitute the Bulgarian Army.

There is an alternative to Wrangel's remaining in the country that gave him asylum under a promise of neutrality and disarmament, as a dictator of Bulgaria, or at least as an active or possible center of revolt against the Government. That alternative is the marching of a Serbian, or a Greek, or a Rumanian army into Bulgaria as the mandatory of the Ambassadors' Council. Only those acquainted with the temper of a Balkan army invading a disarmed country can conceive the poignancy of the disaster that would befall Bulgaria in the event of an invasion by a Serbian, Greek, Rumanian, or mixed force.

It is to be recalled that Stambulsky was kept in prison for three years because he opposed the entrance of his country into the war on the side of the Central Powers, and because of his fearless insistence at the moment of grave decision that Bulgaria should enter the war on the side of France. This fact Premier Lloyd George took occasion, in a recalcitrant moment in M. Barthou's activities at Genoa, to point out rather dramatically to the French delegate. And now, instead of holding up Stambulsky's hands in the work of reconstructing Bulgaria, the allied statesmen appear to be doing their best to hamper the man who almost sacrificed his life in defense of their cause. How long will this policy continue, and what will be its fruits?

THE annual financial statement of the Dominion of Canada, made in the budget speech of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, gives the public an indication of the direction in which Canada is heading in fiscal policy. The tariff reductions seem to be cautious first steps of the new Liberal Administration toward freer trade. But the necessity of raising revenue to pay interest on the national debt, and to provide for pensions and other national obligations, is an obstacle at present to very rapid progress in the desired direction. The increase of debt in the war years is apparent in the figures given by the Finance Minister. The net debt on March 31, 1914, the end of the fiscal year, amounted to \$335,668,850. On March 31, 1921, the debt had increased to \$2,427,296,798.

In spite of the seeming obstacles, however, Canada has set about lowering the tariff barriers to trade. The tariff reductions are comparatively slight, but they may

be accepted as evidence of the Government's desire to make further progress as soon as the clear way can be seen. An increase of the British preference comes appropriately from the present Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding. He originated the policy of preferential tariff rates on British goods twenty-five years ago, as Finance Minister in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first Cabinet.

To Mr. Fielding credit is also due for arranging the reciprocity agreement with the United States in 1910, on behalf of Canada. Reciprocity failed to carry in the subsequent general election. The Laurier Government went out of power. "I wonder if we did not miss the golden opportunity," said Mr. Fielding. But he added the opinion that while the reciprocity agreement had been rejected in 1911, the Canadian people would look differently upon a similar proposal at this time. He expressed the desire of Canada to promote better trade relations with the United States, and as evidence of Canadian good-will he mentioned that he had visited Washington early this year to discuss freer trade possibilities.

Until the United States Congress has decided on the tariff proposals that are at present before the Nation's representatives at Washington, nothing more can be done, apparently, toward promoting reciprocity in trade between the Canadian and American peoples. Meanwhile the increase of the British preference should help to encourage the flow of more trade east and west, between Canada and the motherland.

Mr. Fielding sounded a sturdy note of courage and independence, even while he spoke of the heavy financial obligations undertaken by Canada during the war. He directed the thought of Parliament to the brighter side, and expressed "unbounded faith in the resources of our country and in the intelligence and patriotism of the Canadian people." The Canadian budget may be taken as an indication that many people in Canada are moving away from the belief in tariff-protectionism. The industrial system in Canada, as in the United States, has been built up to some extent, however, on this economic theory. It has become almost a superstition with some political leaders. Good will is needed in every country to find the way forward with confidence toward freer trade.

THE query as to who shall decide when doctors disagree has long remained unanswered. Heretofore the doctors themselves have not seemed greatly concerned over the solution, evidently assuming that the decision, whenever it might be reached, would satisfy the public. They evidently have forgotten to take account of the fact that the public has never, at least in recent years, been much worried as to whether or not the answer was ever found. And in the meantime, the realization has been impressed that doctors seldom do agree, possibly because there is so little ground for common understanding.

Just now the American Medical Association, the membership of which is made up entirely of so-called "regular" doctors, is seriously divided upon the question as to who are and who are not "regular," according to the definition which they are endeavoring to formulate. So far as the public is concerned, it has never mattered so much, for purposes of classification, whether a medical doctor was a general practitioner or a specialist. But the distinction seems to be an important one within the circles of the profession, and because those of the rival classifications cannot agree as to which are the most "regular," a reorganization of the association into two rival bodies is said to be a possibility.

It would probably be difficult for a mere lay observer to read in the signs of internal discord the actual causes of the threatened split. Apparently, there is some difference between a general medical practitioner and the so-called medical specialist. But the unexplainable thing about it all is that it is the general practitioners who are seeking to curb the power and influence of the specialists within the organization, and not the specialists who are consumed with professional jealousy because of the power and influence of the "practicing" doctors. One wonders what the specialists have done, or what their former friends and colleagues think they have done, to warrant the threatened action reading them out of the association. One wonders if it is a question of ethics. Yet not nearly so much is heard about the ethics of medicine now as in earlier years. Possibly the belief is that even the code needs revision or amendment.

There has been much recently to cause jealousy, if not suspicion, in the ranks of the doctors. Too many of them have strayed far afield in the political campaign which the American Medical Association has outlined and supported. They have watched the failure of many of these political efforts, and they apparently are convinced that they will meet many more similar disappointments. They have not been divided by success. Of this even the lay observer is absolutely convinced. Something else has happened. There is just a hint in the procedure as it is viewed from the outside to indicate a desire on the part of those who do not style themselves "specialists" to withdraw from the unprofessional campaign of propaganda which they seem to have been forced into against their better judgment. It is enough for doctors to disagree about.

THERE is one drawback to conferences on the scale of Genoa which only experience of them could have brought to light. The authorities at Budapest banned a foreign film dealing with the Conference because the Hungarian delegation received no prominence in the pictures, and even the Premier, Count Bethlen, was omitted. On receiving a promise that the exhibitors would include some special lantern slides of Count Bethlen the ban was removed; but cinema producers—and perhaps historians—had better make careful note of the incident. If general approval is to be won, there is no room for "potted versions" of European conferences. The larger the gathering the greater the susceptibilities of those who attend it—and the wider the opportunity for offending them.

TO ALL whose memory is as old as the eighties and nineties of the last century, nothing could be more astonishing than this year's criticism of the Royal Academy.

The Royal Academy is going in for art; to have art everywhere in Burlington House is overdoing it; the Royal Academy is a chastened place, and for the Philistine no doubt a less amusing place. These are a few of the things some critics are saying of it. And only yesterday they were saying that in the Royal Academy there was no art at all. Seldom has a more surprising, a more sweeping change been brought about by the whirling of time.

By the eighties the story-telling picture in England had reached a pinnacle of success seemingly far above the reach of the most determined assault. It was the sort of picture the public could understand—the sort of picture the public loved—and the painter was trained to give the public what the public wanted. It was upon the painting of the doctor at the child's bedside, of Helio-gabalus in the full swing of his revels, of lovers quarreling in a lovesick garden, of Shakespeare's drama or history's tragedy, that the millionaire squandered his millions. And Royal Academicians built palaces in Kensington and St. John's Wood, and in them lived like princes. In vain did the critics, not a few of whom at that time were artists, point out that to paint popular tales was not the end of art. In vain did they expose the scandal of Academic doors shut against Rossetti and Holman Hunt among the pre-Raphaelites; against Whistler, against Legros, against so many others that the distinction then was to be an outsider. In vain did they denounce the folly of seeking second-rate men as Associates instead of the promising younger men of the New English Art Club, the Glasgow School, the International Society.

The Academy stood firm upon its heights of popularity and commonplace. But the opposition, if small, was strong, and a strong opposition must tell in the end. In this case it told not immediately upon the Royal Academicians, but upon the buyers of their pictures. Faith in the painted story began to weaken, and the weakness made itself felt in the salesroom. Academic paintings bought for a fortune began to go for a song as they went the other day in the Burdett-Coutts sale. The Academy was forced to realize that art is a safer investment, a more reliable asset than fashion.

Little by little change crept in, until today many of the artists who were once revolutionaries in Academic eyes, are inside, not outside the Academy. There is even question of again including women members. The annual exhibition is now hung less like a huge bazaar. The Chantry bequest is no longer accused of being a convenient aid to Academicians in difficulties. The Academy has used its influence to place a greater number of artists among the trustees of national collections. Altogether, the danger is that against a reformed Academy there will be no opposition, and, without opposition, Academic art, like politics, usually gets into a groove and stays there, until its second state is worse than its first.

Editorial Notes

SOMETHING is happening among the Eskimos on the west coast of Greenland in a small way that in larger manifestations has made more history in destroying old and building new empires than any other one thing—the growth of population too great for the land to support it. The barbarians and Rome; the Goths, Vandals, Franks, and Huns in their inroads on western Europe; the upbuilding of the British Empire; the sweep of the American people across their continent; the problems and menaces involved in the pressure of population in Japan, are all great cases in point. In Greenland the solution is comparatively simple. In some places the surplus Eskimos are persuaded to start sheep-raising or go farther out to sea to fish. Where this is impossible, the natives are to be transported from the west to the east coast, where there is more room. If there were more Eskimos and they were likely to learn how to make or buy guns, the world might face an Eskimo expansion problem. As it is, the neighbors of the Eskimos are helping to meet the situation peaceably. The nations of the earth must learn to handle its greater problems of the kind in the same way.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Tailor and Cutter has been to the Royal Academy, and has come away disgusted with the clothes which great men wear. Of all the offenders Mr. George Bernard Shaw is the worst. The front edge of his coat, it is said, is the greatest joke one has seen for some time. "Did he ever wear such a contraption as this?" it is asked. Probably he did, for Mr. Shaw is as singular in his clothes as in his mental outlook. He turned up at his own wedding in a jacket so worn to rags that the registrar mistook him for the "inevitable beggar who completes all wedding processions" and was proceeding to marry the best man to the bride. When the stalls keeper objected to his entering a theater because he was not in evening dress, Mr. Shaw attempted to go in his shirt sleeves. Marriage and the drama are more to Mr. Shaw than the Royal Academy; and one would naturally expect him to wear a "contraption" for that!

THOSE who claim that America, during the past few decades, has been so engrossed in the pursuit of material advancement as to forget the higher things of culture, would do well to mark what André Chevrillon, French essayist and member of the French Academy, said as a comment on his trip in the United States. M. Chevrillon explained that this visit to America, his first in thirty years, had impressed him deeply with the achievements of the country along the lines of art and education. Also that he was greatly interested in the evidences of educational advancement, and in the beautiful library buildings, kept open long hours for the convenience of the public. Undoubtedly the world is progressing, and the United States with it, along the lines of right endeavor, despite captious criticisms to the contrary.

Academies and Opposition

When Doctors Disagree

Canadian Minister's Budget Speech

The German Mark Today and in 1914